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ORLOV HITS U.S. REPLY TO SPACE TALKS PROPOSALS

PM171114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[Yu. Orlov article: "Washington Blocking Talks on Space"]

[Text] The Soviet Government statement proposing to the U.S. Administration the start of talks on preventing the militarization of space has provoked a broad, positive response. This is understandable. Mankind has now approached a new juncture in its history. The necessary material and spiritual potential has been accumulated to embark on the large-scale, peaceful conquest of space. In this connection unprecedented horizons are being opened up for the development of civilization. But at the same time unprecedented dangers are also arising for people's very existence if the launch into space is not made subordinate to a goal that is the same for all states and peoples -- peaceful cooperation -- and if the way into space is not barred once and for all to weapons of all kinds.

This is precisely the task that the Soviet Union proposes resolving and resolving radically, leaving no loopholes for the militarization of space. It is in the interests of the peaceful future of all mankind to ban and liquidate entirely the space strike class of weapons. This solution cannot harm the security interests of any state, since it places all under equal conditions. It is easily realizable, for space arms are still at the stage of being conceived. It is perfectly susceptible to reliable and efficient monitoring, because we are talking about a total ban on the creation of such weapons and the destruction of the few that have already been created.

In submitting its proposal the Soviet Union displayed profound understanding of the responsibility it bears as one of the leading powers in the conquest of space. Many commentators abroad emphasize that the step taken by the Soviet side is completely free of any opportunist or propagandist calculations. There is an important, independent problem -- to prevent the militarization of space. Immediate practical measures are required for this. And the Soviet Union proposes to the United States that we enter into negotiations on this question and elaborate and conclude a corresponding agreement, which could also serve as the basis for a corresponding international treaty.

This is an honest, open position. And it presupposes an equally direct and constructive reply. Unfortunately, the U.S. Administration has demonstrated once again that it is not ready for talks and accords on effective arms limitations and reductions and is incapable of looking at the world other than through the prism of the interests of military-industrial monopolies and political intrigues.

One more "no" -- hasty and clumsy -- issued from Washington in response to the Soviet Union's initiative. Composing themselves, they are now trying, it is true, to camouflage it a posteriori almost as a positive response, asserting that the American side wants talks and even making out that they are preparing for them. However it in fact turns out that this is another play on words designed merely to camouflage Washington's steadfast reluctance to take any measures to curb the arms race.

The Soviet Union has proposed coming to the negotiating table and reaching agreement on banning weapons designed for operations in space, from space against the earth, and also from the earth against space targets. What could be clearer than that proposal?

However, Washington makes out that it does not understand what is being proposed. It crudely tries to substitute the subject of the talks, declaring that it intends to discuss, above all, medium-range and strategic nuclear arms at the talks in Vienna proposed by the Soviet Union.

This is nothing but the laying down of a precondition, and a deliberately unacceptable condition at that. Having wrecked the Geneva talks, the United States now wants to take advantage of the entire international community's interest in preventing the militarization of space in order to try to make out that talks on nuclear arms can be held despite the deployment of new American missiles in West Europe. It does not even consider it necessary to particularly conceal that design.

Washington knows perfectly well that, by targeting its new missiles on the USSR and its allies, the United States is blocking talks on nuclear arms. But, you see, it is in very great need of a screen for the continued deployment of those missiles. There is also clearly a shortage of trump cards for the American election campaign, during which the Reagan administration is so assiduously donning the garb of lovers of peace. Of course, they have no thought of any serious talks, still less of accords on reducing nuclear arms. They simply want to dupe people with statements about readiness for talks. At the same time, by dragging in the question of nuclear arms along with the problems of space, they are clearly seeking to block the talks on space as well.

Incidentally, Washington has repeatedly demonstrated its reluctance to take any measures for the demilitarization of space. This is confirmed once again by the U.S. Administration's reply to the Soviet proposal. There is no mention of any prohibition and liquidation of space arms in that reply. It bashfully passes over in silence (for there is essentially nothing to object to!) a very important element of the Soviet position -- the proposal to establish a mutual moratorium on the deployment of space strike weapons. The only thing the American side is prepared to discuss is "approaches" to that problem -- that is, essentially nothing.

The purpose of such talk, as American politicians explained earlier, should be to demonstrate the imaginary insolubility of the problems of limiting and banning space arms. And they still pass off such a game as evidence of the constructive and serious nature of the U.S. Administration's approach to central questions of peace and security!

The problem of preventing the militarization of space brooks no delay. Anyone who wants to make it the object of all sorts of political maneuvers and propaganda tricks sets himself against the interests of all countries and peoples. The Soviet Union's proposals have been established and officially passed to the U.S. Administration. They remain in force. Urgent steps are needed to prevent space from becoming an area of military confrontation.

ISRAELYAN INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD151504 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva, July 14 (PAP) -- Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 40 states, who chaired the conference in July, granted an interview for PAP Geneva correspondent Edward Dylawerski. Excerpts:

Q: Mr Ambassador, in your first statement as a chairman of the conference you said that the conference was in one of the most difficult periods in its 22-year history. What were the reasons for such an opinion?

A: What I meant was that the tragic aspect of the complicated situation consists not only in a deadlock, but also in the fact that Western partners, as never before, show unwillingness to carry out constructive negotiations on priority disarmament issues. As a result no talks are held on crucial issues of preventing a nuclear war, on nuclear disarmament, and on preventing arms race in outer space.

In those issues on which talks are held the West exposes questions of control and verification and ignores other, much more significant issues.

Q: What is the main obstacle on the road to achieving any agreement during negotiations at the conference?

A: Lack of an appropriate political will of our Western partners. U.S. and NATO military circles adopted a course of procedure aimed to achieve "comprehensive military and technological edge over the USSR" -- the Republican Party programme in the previous presidential elections. Either worked out or deployed are intercontinental ballistic MX and Midgetman missiles, new Ohio submarines equipped with nuclear missiles, new B-LB and Stealth strategic bombers and long-range air-, sea- and ground-launched missiles. U.S. military departments plan to increase the total number of strategic nuclear warheads to 15,000-20,000 by 1990, and that of war-ships to 600 units. Tactical Air Forces will receive about 3,000 new planes, and the Army -- over 7,000 new tanks.

Q: What in your opinion is the most important item on the agenda of the conference's debates?

A: Undoubtedly, it is the question of preventing nuclear war. The conflict of two views in the world policy can be seen particularly clearly exactly in an approach to this problem. Delegations of the USSR, Poland and other countries of the socialist community come out firmly in favour of preparing measures to attain the main objective -- to rule out the possibility of nuclear war from the life of society.

On the other hand, there is also an opposing, and moreover, official view that averting the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war is not a topical task. Here is, for example, what Secretary of State at the FRG Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes said at one of the last sessions of the conference: "The threat of unleashing nuclear war is said to be greater than ever before. My government does not agree with such exaggerated assessments". Such a confrontation of stands at the conference is a positive phenomenon in itself because it enables public opinion to properly learn main problems of the contemporary times.

Q: What is your assessment of the role of the Geneva Disarmament Conference in efforts aimed to overcome the deadlock in East-West disarmament negotiations?

A: The conference should accumulate and formulate agreements reached in the course of bilateral and all other negotiations and contacts at the conference and provide these agreements with a form of acts of international law. As such a body the conference is an obvious and tangible victim of anti-detente trends. At present it cannot carry out its work pursuing its primary goal.

Q: What is your assessment of possibilities for starting negotiations between the Soviet Union and the U.S. after the latest Soviet proposal on beginning talks on limiting anti-satellite armaments?

A: The U.S. took a negative stand, naming preconditions of bringing together negotiations on outer space and the discussion of strategic issues and European nuclear armaments. It is also characteristic that the U.S. Government avoids such a significant component, raised by the Soviet proposal, as the introduction of mutual moratorium on tests with space weapons and their deployment at the time of the start of negotiations. In such a situation it is hard to say what the prospects are for incorporating our proposal in practice. In any case it remains in force and the Soviet side expects that the U.S. will give a favourable reply to it.

CEMA SEMINAR ON INTEGRATION OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM121159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Seminar Opened"]

[Text] The selfless labor of the socialist community countries' peoples under the leadership of the communist and workers parties has made it possible to significantly consolidate their economic, scientific, and technical potential and implement major social programs. This was noted in Moscow, 10 July, at the opening of a seminar of CEMA member-countries' representatives on the subject of "The USSR's Contribution to the Implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integraion." The seminar is devoted to the council's 35th anniversary. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the DPRK, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR are taking part in it. The delegations consist of leaders and aktiv members from societies for friendship with the Soviet Union.

The CEMA member-countries' experience and practice, it was stressed at the opening, are a convincing manifestation of socialism's fundamental advantages over capitalism, such as the planned development of the economy, the community's ideological cohesion, confidence in the future, incessant concern for man's well-being and the comprehensive development of the individual.

Sandor Molnar, head of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front delegation, told a TASS correspondent that the decisions of the recent Moscow economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries will lend new impetus to the further deepening and improvement of cooperation. It will help the development of socialist economic integration, processes in which the Soviet Union -- the country possessing the greatest economic potential -- will continue to play the most important role.

Molnar expressed gratitude for the seminar, which, in his opinion, will make it possible to acquire detailed knowledge of specific facts and the work of enterprises and institutions implementing the program of the Moscow summit conference. The seminar, he stressed, will make it possible to map out further directions for the activity of friendship societies to propagandize the program for comprehensive socialist economic integration.

Further Details

PM161935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Text] Kazan, 13 Jul -- The world socialist system -- the leading revolutionary force of our times -- is steadily advancing and bringing increasing influence to bear on the entire development of international events. This was declared by the participants in the international seminar "The USSR's Contribution to the Implementation of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration" devoted to CEMA's 35th anniversary held in Kazan 11-12 July. Taking part in it were leaders and aktiv members from societies for friendship with the USSR from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the PRK, the DPRK, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, and the CSSR.

A meeting with the fraternal countries' emissaries was held at the obkom. They were told about the economic, social, and cultural achievements in the autonomous republic and its close ties with the socialist countries. The guests visited Kazan University's Lenin Memorial and the V.I. Lenin home-museum.

Prior to leaving for Ulyanovsk, where the seminar will continue, Mongolian delegation leader (D. Dembereldash) told a TASS correspondent:

"Our meeting is taking place under the flag of unbreakable friendship and cooperation and in the spirit of the Moscow economic summit meeting of CEMA member countries, whose decisions have been highly appraised by our people, who will shortly be celebrating the 63d anniversary of the people's revolution. We can see in practice the fruitful results of fraternal cooperation."

ASPECTS OF CEMA AGRICULTURAL INTEGRATION VIEWED

PM161551 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 28, Jul 84 (signed to press 2 Jul 84) p 20

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences P. Ivashov, adviser to the CEMA Secretariat, under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Agro-Industrial Integration in Action"]

[Text] The CEMA members' economic summit in Moscow recorded full confirmation of the correctness and timeliness of the jointly elaborated course aimed at deepening cooperation and developing socialist economic integration which have become an important factor in the all-around progress of each fraternal country and in the equalization of their levels of economic development. At the same time, the conference participants drew attention to the fact that there are still substantial reserves for expanding cooperation in the interests of making more efficient use of the fraternal countries' production, scientific, and technical potential and of increasing their peoples' prosperity.

In resolving the tasks involved in the steady improvement of working people's prosperity, the fraternal communist and workers parties assign an important place to further improving the food supply. Close collaboration in this sphere is one of the main avenues of all CEMA activity.

In Working People's Interests

Fruitful cooperation among the CEMA countries in developing agriculture and the food industry made a substantial contribution to the fact that total agricultural production in the community countries increased by 70 percent between 1960 and 1983.

According to preliminary figures, the CEMA countries produced 3 percent more gross agricultural output in 1983 than the previous year, and the average annual volume of production for 1981-1983 was also 3 percent above the 1976-1980 level. And this despite the fact that in 1983 the spring and summer drought in Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, and Romania considerably harmed their agricultural production.

About 10 percent of the world's population live in the CEMA countries at present, but our countries produce about 20 percent of the world's agricultural output. In terms of per capita calorie consumption the CEMA countries have long been among the world's most economically developed countries.

One of the paramount tasks now is to improve the dietary structure by increasing the proportion of high-quality products consumed. The Long-Term Targeted Program for Cooperation in the Agriculture and Food Industry Sphere adopted by the CEMA countries in 1978 is expected to play a decisive part in resolving such tasks.

A Specific Cooperation Program

The long-term targeted cooperation program has now been augmented by the Comprehensive Measures for Cooperation to Improve the Supply of Foodstuffs to the Population of the CEMA Countries.

This document, approved by the 37th CEMA session in October 1983, gives specific form to the CEMA countries' multilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the agro-industrial sphere. It contains 47 measures which CEMA's 14 representative organs -- the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Planning, 12 sectoral commissions, and the domestic trade ministers conference -- will help to implement. Furthermore, the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, the International Investment Bank, "Agromash," "Interkhim," and "Internefteprodukt" will also take part in implementing them. For example, the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Agriculture will take part in organizing cooperation and in preparing the basic materials for 30 measures, the commission on cooperation in machine building will be similarly involved in 28 measures, the commission on cooperation in the food industry will be involved in 16 measures, the commission on cooperation in the chemical industry will prepare 8 measures, and the commission on cooperation in construction will be involved in 3 measures.

Integration and production, scientific, and technical cooperation embrace all three spheres of the CEMA countries' agro-industrial complex and its infrastructure. At the same time, special attention is being paid to the development and qualitative improvement of the material and technical base of agriculture, the food industry, refrigerated storage, and other closely related spheres.

It is proposed to increase and improve agricultural enterprises' fixed capital, primarily via their active element -- mechanization and automation facilities.

The comprehensive measures provide for the further expansion of cooperation in the sphere of agricultural machine-building with the aim of organizing, on the basis of production-sharing and specialization, the development and manufacture of machinery and equipment systems for the comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation of the basic agricultural crops and the production of livestock output. It is also proposed to organize cooperation in creating new and improving existing production processes and equipment for cultivating, protecting, harvesting, transporting, and storing grain and pulse crops and in the development of industrial production processes for the maintenance of livestock and poultry and of equipment and technology in the meat industry and other spheres.

The comprehensive measures pay great attention to the chemicalization of agriculture. It is envisaged that there will be cooperation in, for example, increasing the production of highly concentrated and combined mineral fertilizers and proving the potential for assimilating the phosphorite deposits of the Khubsugul lake region (Mongolia) and using them to assimilate capacities for the production of phosphorus fertilizers. Measures have been envisaged to satisfy the CEMA countires' demand for microfertilizers.

Large-scale measures are planned for the fundamental restructuring, equipping, and retooling of the material base of the agro-industrial complex's third sphere -- the food industry, refrigerated storage, and trade.

Reserves of Science and Technology

Cooperation will continue among the CEMA countries in developing new strains of grain and feed crops, vegetables, fruit, and berries with improved nutritive qualities, which are ecologically stable and meet the requirements of modern industrial processes. Special significance is attached to making expedient use of the genetic stock of flora and fauna.

In addition to the use of selective breeding and the introduction of highly productive strains, it is also planned to resolve the tasks of increasing grain and, in particular, feed production by developing new and improving existing techniques for the cultivation of grain and pulse crops using new, high-productivity, waste-free grain combine harvesters. Providing agriculture with combines like these in a quantity which guarantees a reduction of 12-15 days in grain harvesting time will make it possible to preserve virtually the whole crop.

Nor has the potential been exhausted for increasing grain production by improving the structure of the sown areas, including those of corn for grain.

The comprehensive measures pay great attention to strengthening the feed base. In addition to increasing gross harvests of feed grain, the plan also includes cooperation in developing new equipment and technology for storage, increasing the productivity of meadows and pasturelands, improving the conservation and storage of coarse and succulent feed, and formulating measures for the cultivation, protection, harvesting, transportation, and storage of alfalfa, soybeans, and other pulse crops. The latter measures merit special attention, since their implementation will make it possible to enlarge the areas under these crops, which now make up 4-4.5 percent of the area of grain and pulse crops.

The production of animal protein is being increased by making more rational use of food industry waste products, deepening the extent to which agricultural raw materials are processed, and also making fuller use of agricultural waste products. The output of the biochemical and microbiological industries -- feed yeast, lysine, vitamins, and other feed additives -- is an important source of protein enrichment.

The comprehensive approach to the development of stockraising also applies to the resolution of technical and economic problems. To this end cooperation is planned in the development of industrial production processes and the creation and organization of production-sharing in the provision of technical facilities for livestock and poultry maintenance. Measures will be implemented to involve the interested parties in capital investments in the food-producing countries and to provide these countries with economic incentives with the aim of developing the production and export of foodstuffs.

Cooperation in the search for ways to eliminate losses of agricultural output is an important area of the comprehensive measures. In addition, there are measures aimed at deepening the degree of processing of agricultural raw materials. The resolution of these major national economic tasks will make it possible to increase some CEMA countries' stocks of grain, meat, vegetables, and fruit by 20-30 percent.

The implementation of the comprehensive measures is a major step toward socialist integration in sectors of the agro-industrial complex and will help to further increase the standard of the food supply to the CEMA countries.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DESIRE CEMA COOPERATION

LD142142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] A growing desire on the part of the developing countries for cooperation with the socialist states has been noted by the CEMA Secretariat. A bulletin circulated by the Secretariat notes that during the last 20 years the number of developing countries that have established business links with CEMA members has risen three times and reached 97.

The total volume of the assistance rendered to them in strengthening their national economies has been increased by a factor of 10 over this period. Here is the latest news commentary: At the microphone is Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] The desire of the developing countries for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist states is only to be expected. It stems from a community of vital interests between world socialism and the national liberation movements in the struggle for peace and social progress. While the West continues even today to plunder its former colonies, viewing them merely as the source of cheap raw materials and as a market for the sale of their industrial goods, the socialist states implement a principled course aimed at raising the economies of the developing countries, and raising their contribution to the international division of labor. The developing countries have already built about 4,000 national economic objectives in their own countries with the assistance of CEMA members: These comprise the nucleus not just of their national industry, but of their state sector. More than 1 million specialists have been trained for them, ranging from skilled workers to engineers, planning and management workers, and workers in education, medicine and culture: 56 institutes and technical colleges have been built and equipped and provided with cadres, and this has been done with due consideration for the specific conditions of each country.

It may seem paradoxical, but it is a fact that future doctors from developing countries study tropical medicine in the Soviet Union, and that agronomists study agricultural production under conditions of a tropical climate here too. Capitalism has done nothing for them in this regard. In an attempt to retain its domination, it is even now frightening the developing countries with the communist threat, with debt liabilities to the East. It remains a fact, however, that it is capitalism, and not socialism, that has driven the developing countries into the pit of indebtedness. It is capitalism that is demanding that they make payments beyond their means, making political conditions for every concession. It is socialism that they have to thank for enterprises, providing work for people; for machinery, which improves fertility; and for specialists, who lead the struggle against disease and illiteracy.

The principled course of socialism with regard to the developing states resounded once again at the economic summit conference of the CEMA member-countries. Those taking part in it stated that they support the progressive demands of the developing states for economic decolonization; and they pointed to the need to oppose the deterioration in the economic position of the developing countries. They stressed that they will continue to give assistance, as far as they are able, to states which have won their freedom and independence in their efforts to develop a national economy. The developing countries are convincing themselves with their own eyes about who it is that is their ally. Nothing the West can contrive is capable of weakening the attraction for them of cooperation with the socialist states. The CEMA statement is eloquent evidence of this.

IZVESTIYA SUMS UPS OAU DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT

PM161510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit by a Delegation of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa"]

[Text] A delegation from the OAU coordinating committee for the Liberation of Africa headed by Committee Chairman Picho Owiny, Ugandan minister of state for foreign affairs, was in the Soviet Union 9-12 July.

The delegation was received by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It had talks at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

The delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall, visited the "V.I. Lenin's Office and Living Quarters" Museum in the Kremlin, and toured the capital's sights.

During the visit, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the delegation spoke of the decisions made at the Liberation Committee's 41st session in Arusha (Tanzania) at the end of April. Emphasis was placed on the resolve of Africa's independent countries to strive, hand in hand with the world's freedom-loving peoples, for the granting of independence to Namibia in accordance with UN decisions, including Security Council resolutions Nos 435 and 539, to step up all-around assistance to the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] and to the "frontline" African states in order to ensure their sovereignty and territorial integrity under the conditions of South Africa's unending aggressiveness, and to render effective support to the Namibian people in their just struggle.

It was noted in an atmosphere of unanimity that the policy of pressure and blackmail implemented by the imperialists and racists is complicating the general political situation on the African Continent as well as the situation in southern Africa. The peoples counter this policy with their course aimed at a truly just settlement of the situation in this region in the interests of real peace and stability. In this connection, the Liberation Committee's activity was appraised as making a significant contribution to the attainment of the noble goals of the liberation struggle of the South African and Namibian patriots.

During the exchange of opinions, the sides reaffirmed their immutable solidarity with the national liberation organizations, South Africa's African National Congress and SWAPO, which have been recognized by the international community and are struggling to finally eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid in Africa.

The delegation expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union's people and government for their support and great all-around assistance to the national liberation struggle of southern Africa's patriots and appreciation for the warm and friendly reception accorded to it in Moscow.

ZAMYATIN EXAMINES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY COURSE

PM180801 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 29, 18 Jul 84 p 2

[Leonid Zamyatin article: "The 'Crusade' Goes On: Washington's So-called 'New' Course"] Course"]

I

[Text] The U.S. President's speeches in London and Dublin are separated by 2 years.

On 8 June 1982, in the British Parliament, he proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism, promising to leave it on the garbage heap of history.

On 4 June 1984, different themes could be heard in the speech by the head of the American Administration in the Irish Parliament -- he spoke of "U.S. peaceability" [mirolyubiye] and "readiness to commence talks with the USSR." Official propaganda announced: The White House is "demonstrating its goodwill," its renunciation of the "crusade" and crude attacks on socialism. And this propagandist indoctrination of the public -- American and foreign -- is becoming increasingly massive as the presidential election approaches.

But are there grounds for recognizing Washington's renunciation of its adventurist foreign policy course, and is it permissible to speak of a real quest for ways of slackening off the arms race and international tension? These questions can only be answered with reference to the facts. And the facts testify to the opposite. Let us compare the positions of the USSR and the United States.

The CPSU and the Soviet state have always had a responsible approach to the cause of preserving peace. As long ago as the 15th party congress (1972), during the discussion of the Soviet delegation's work at the preparatory commission on disarmament, it was noted: "...for the first time in mankind's history a proposal is being put forward for complete disarmament and, therefore, for a complete end to wars, not in the form of a resolution or pious wish...but in the form of a carefully elaborated, concrete program in the name of a major state which occupies one-sixth of the globe."

A constructive, honest approach to the cause of ensuring the peoples' security is an inalienable feature of the Soviet Union's policy. The USSR has always taken into account the interests of all interested parties. Threats, ultimatums, and blackmail we reject. The speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, propose a detailed program for improving the international situation and define concrete measures which could lead, in particular, to positive changes in Soviet-American relations. Our position is based on the principle of equality and identical security. The USSR followed this principle during the discussion of the questions of limiting nuclear arms in Europe, strategic arms limitation, and reduction and at the Vienna talks. And, of course, we proceeded on the basis of the obvious need for an equally honest attitude by the other side to questions on which life on earth depends.

Washington's leaders declare that they are for dialogue. But what they really want is not dialogue, but talks about dialogue. In practice they proceed on the basis of the concept of strength, of nuclear superiority. For instance, the U.S. Administration categorically refuses to follow the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; it is against discussing the Soviet proposal on norms of conduct for states possessing nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Government supported the appeal by the heads of state and Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden for the freezing and reduction of nuclear arms. The White House rejected it.

Through the fault of the U.S. Administration, the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe were wrecked. Washington claims that as a result of the siting of American Pershings and cruise missiles, security in Europe and in the world has supposedly not suffered, but has, if anything, become more durable. No, the situation has deteriorated sharply. The threat to the peoples of Western Europe, whom the "American elder brother" holds hostage to its policy, has been stepped up. It might be useful to recall one of the U.S. President's revelations, which the team trying to create the image of the "new" Reagan as peacemaker is now trying to conceal as much as possible. He once said that he "does not know whether there will be an escalation of a limited nuclear war in Europe." In other words, the head of the biggest NATO state has no doubt that a limited nuclear war in the Old World is both possible and permissible. Washington wants nuclear superiority. It claims that this will strengthen U.S. and European security. But in fact security in both America and Europe has become more fragile.

The Americans' own security has also become more fragile. Soviet countermeasures followed immediately. And that is the inevitable, logical consequence of the adventurist line of the Washington "peacekeepers" (that is the name the President has given to the MX missile whose production has been launched -- a first-strike weapon). The White House refuses to return to the situation that existed prior to the siting of American missiles in Western Europe and to resume talks. Here they make use of demagoguery. During the Geneva talks there was much talk of how the creation of the American first-strike missiles MX, Trident II, Pershing II, and cruise missiles would help force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions. This did not happen. Now that the United States has wrecked the talks, Washington claims that the American missiles are necessary so as to "force" the USSR to return to the conference table. Distorted logic. Precisely this kind of logic, this kind of approach on practically all issues, has led, in essence, to the zero level of relations between the two powers, which is both unnatural and dangerous to the cause of peace.

The U.S. Administration is against examining the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states, once again reaffirmed in the declaration of the CEMA countries, on concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the two military-political alliances.

Judging from its actual deeds rather than its propaganda rhetoric, Washington does not want an end to the arms race, arms limitations, the transition to the attainment of military-strategic equilibrium at lower and lower levels, and the improvement of the international situation. It does not want to ratify the 1974 and 1976 treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, it refuses to resume talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, and it rejects Soviet proposals to begin talks on banning chemical weapons and preventing the militarization of outer space.

Continuing the campaign of intimidation with the "Soviet military threat," the United States is imposing a large-scale arms race on its NATO partners, urging them to build up chemical weapons, and preparing to site neutron warheads in Western Europe. NATO's nuclear missile "upgrading" is also seen in Washington as an instrument for exerting pressure with a view to drawing the West European allies into American adventures in various parts of the world.

The stern reality is that those groupings in the American ruling clique that are most anti-Soviet and adventurist in their inclinations have set a course of achieving overwhelming U.S. and NATO military superiority over the USSR and its allies and pursuing an unprecedented buildup of all types of arms, including strategic and offensive arms. This is the aim of Reagan's "comprehensive program for rearming America." In the next 5 years (1985-1989) military spending of $2 trillion is planned. The new medium-range missiles being deployed in Western Europe are also intended to change the military-strategic situation in favor of the United States and NATO. The creation and deployment of first-strike weapons is being accelerated -- high-accuracy, powerful MX ICBM's and new high-accuracy Trident ballistic missiles and submarines.

We should perhaps dwell particularly on the problem of preventing the militarization of space. Here, too, we see two different approaches. The USSR proposed holding bilateral talks in September. The purpose -- to reliably block all channels through which the arms race could spread to outer space, to ban all space strike systems, and to impose a moratorium on testing and deploying such systems to coincide with the start of the talks. And Washington? It advocates some kind of "conference" without a specific agenda. But banning space weapons is on its own a problem of tremendous importance. Combining it with the nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks that were blocked by the United States would mean blocking the talks on space too. The deployment of strike weapons in space is a qualitative leap forward in the arms race on earth too. But this is the direction in which the thinking of Washington's leaders is going. The United States has already adopted a program for scientific research work to create sophisticated weapons systems in space. According to preliminary estimates, its cost is $500 billion. Washington is not only programming a new round in the arms race. Its plans to deploy antisatellite weapons in space constitute a blow against the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (1972).

The U.S. President speaks of readiness for a Soviet-American dialogue, but the defense secretary states: "We will arm ourselves regardless of talks. The United States will not halt a single one of its military programs." Is that really the way to reach agreement? Spending $1 billion a day on military needs -- is that not an arms race? We are for agreement with the United States. But we remember very well V.I. Lenin's words: "...If a truce is not for the sake of peace, but for the sake of a political game, we do not want it. Peace is not a joking matter. Nobody can fool us."

There can hardly be any question of "peaceability" when seats of tension are being created in various parts of the globe, including some near the Soviet borders, in the hope of drawing the Soviet Union into conflict situatins. The U.S. Administration openly proclaims the goal of "restoring America's leading role in the world" and of "active opposition to the USSR" on global and regional scales.

The American strategists' hopes of weakening and exhausting us economically through the arms race and then dictating their will to socialism are unrealizable; they are refuted by the entire history of the Soviet state. Warnings are given on this score even in analytical studies by American departments. The book "Elaborating America's Policy Toward the USSR," just published in the United States by a group of experts on Soviet problems, notes that today's policy in relation to the Soviet Union -- as pursued by the Washington administration -- is fraught with the most dangerous complications and is capable of leading America to catastrophe. The book demonstrates the illusory nature of the intention of achieving any effective results through a strong-arm policy. As you can see, even in the United States there is an awareness of the threat the Washington leaders' present course entails for world peace.

In these conditions, to what extent can the American leadership's peacemaking declarations be taken seriously? To quote the head of the U.S. Administration, the USSR "is still the same enemy with which we are in a state of war." Incidentally, nobody in the United States has repealed National Security Council Directive 59, which clearly designates America's strategic goal as being the elimination of socialism as a sociopolitical system.

This combination of the frankly militarist thrust of the Pentagon's innumerable programs and demagogic statements about the readiness to "improve relations with the USSR" cannot fail to cause alarm, and among those whom it causes alarm are many people in the United States and Western Europe.

Anyone who has the opportunity to judge the events taking place in the world on the basis of facts rather than false propaganda stereotypes can see that the U.S. Administration displays no wish for genuine dialogue. It has led all the talks on vitally important problems of lessening international tension into an impasse, and torpedoed them. Washington and its propaganda team adopt the tactics of "agreeing" with the Soviet Union's calls for peace, but in practice rejecting constructive talks. And the Soviet side is accused of "toughening its position." This approach conceals a desire to make propaganda capital in the eyes of the Americans and West Europeans, and on the other hand to justify the American side's lack of any real intention to meet the Soviet Union's proposals halfway. Refusing dialogue and spinning the flywheel of military preparations, the administration clings to a hopeless policy dangerous even to the United States itself.

II

The adventurism of the U.S. Administration's policy is an inseparable part of the global ideological warfare against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the national liberation movement. They try to achieve wrong ends, as Marx put it, by wrong means.

The question springs to mind: Have any amendments been made to the policy of a "crusade" against socialism which was announced by the U.S. President in the British Parliament? Have the crude attacks on the Soviet Union and its political and social system perhaps been swept away, at least from the surface? Has Washington perhaps become aware of the danger of carrying over the ideological contradictions between socialism and capitalism into the sphere of interstate relations?

No. If there is any question of changes, they do not by any means tally with the statements about U.S. "peaceability." On the contrary, spokesmen for the administration continue their crude anti-Soviet, antisocialist rhetoric, call for the stepping up of the ideological war against socialism, and cultivate sentiments of hatred and suspicion toward the Soviet Union, thereby hindering -- deliberately and purposefully -- the development of mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States and constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union on international problems.

The ideological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist community countries has never stopped before. But now it has taken on the status of a state policy and is pursued by increasingly sophisticated methods, using all forms of disinformation. It is headed by the U.S. President personally, with the participation of the State Department, the Pentagon, and the leaders of a number of NATO countries. This course combines the strategy of a global offensive against socialism as a social system with the tactics of a differentiated approach to individual socialist countries with a view to weakening and splitting them.

Imperialism fiercely attacks patriotic and democratic movements, trying to destroy or at least retard the progressive development of states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and isolate them from the Soviet Union, from socialism. Here as in other aspects of "ideological warfare," blackmail, misinformation, provocations, and terror are used.

The philosophy of "peaceability" turns into slander against the participants in the antiwar, antimissile movement. The activation of this movement, as K.U. Chernenko has noted, is a natural phenomenon, a correct reaction by mankind's forces of self-preservation to imperialism's adventurist foreign policy in the nuclear age. Washington claims that protest demonstrations do not reflect the opinion of the majority, while calls for disarmament could bring the West a "graveyard peace." Thus the will of millions of people is sacrificed to selfish goals, and the struggle for peace and against the nuclear arms race is represented as a "betrayal of patriotic duty." This is yet another manifestation of Washington's "peaceability."

The methods of "psychological warfare" are becoming tougher within the framework of the "crusade." American theorists themselves once defined "psychological warfare" thus: "Turning passions into indignation, personal resourcefulness into mass cowardice, friction into distrust, prejudices into rage." Under the present administration it is a question of a direct assault on human intelligence. Anything goes, no method is forbidden: the incitement of chauvinism, fear in the face of the imaginery "Soviet military threat," suspicion and hatred of socialism.

As a result "psychological warfare" in its modern form sets the goal of turning the doubter into a supporter of militarism, the person frightened by the practice of state monopoly capitalism into someone more complaisant toward the principles of the capitalist way of life, the chauvinist into a supporter of strong-arm solutions to international disputes, the believer into a religious fanatic, and so on, and so forth.

The methods are not new. Imperialism's shamans have long been resorting to them. In the "Report of the General Council to the Fifth Annual Congress of the International Workingmen's Association" (The Hague, 2-7 September 1872), K. Marx noted that "all the progressive measures which the combined intelligence of Europe's governments were capable of inventing are fading in the face of the war of slander whipped up by the forces of lies in the civilized world. Apocryphal stories and the exposure of the International's 'secrets,' shameless forgery of official documents and private letters, sensational telegrams -- all these things followed rapidly one after another; all the sources of slander which were available to the mercenary respectable press responded at once and poured out a whole stream of vile things to swamp the hated enemy. This war waged through slander has no equal in history either in terms of the scale of hostilities -- the theater of hostilities covers all countries -- or in terms of the unanimity with which representatives of all shades of the ruling class participate." This quotation from Marx' works explains much of what is happening today.

It is by no means humane, peace-loving ideas which are insinuated. The strength factor is put forward as the primary component of policy. It is declared that this factor "comes before right and takes priority over moral impulses." Thus the ground is prepared for public discourses by the U.S. President to the effect that "military strength" -- in the literal and metaphorical sense -- must remain one possible component of American foreign policy.... "Peace based on strength is not a slogan, but a fact of life." Thus the ground is prepared for appeals directed at the "true believers," for a "holy war," a "crusade" with the aims of extirpating the "infidel." "Psychological warfare" combines slander and ignorance, the philosophy of strength and demagogic appeals for "peace" and "cooperation." In this situation, rivalry in the truthful exposition of facts is avoided and the path of the crudest falsifications is taken.

There is a corresponding material foundation for all this. Today, in organizational terms, both state and private propaganda media published abroad are directly or indirectly subordinated to the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). Never before has the White House created such firm control over the planning, coordination, and conduct of propaganda campaigns and actions; never before have such campaigns been undertaken on such a scale as today.

If you picture the structure of the U.S. propaganda apparatus as a pyramid, the base is the monopoly, transnational associations. They own the main newspapers, journals, publishing houses, radio and television stations, and printing plants; they receive and provide the main advertising resources, without which no Western publications, no radio or television station, can exist. According to rough estimates, some $6 billion is spent on propaganda annually abroad, and more than 350,000 people are employed in this sphere.

At the top of the pyramid is the government apparatus. It includes representatives of major companies and corporations as well as those who fulfill the functions of news management and regulating the flow of information and direct recommendations. "News management" in the government apparatus is engaged in, to some degree, by some 20,000 people, who have their own resources (on the order of $200 million a year). Every year $2.5 billion is spent on "communications between the government and the public" -- that is, propaganda.

The aforementioned USIA holds a special position in the propaganda system. It is noteworthy that for 1985 military spending is being increased by 13 percent, and the USIA budget by 28 percent. This is explained in terms of the "need to improve the understanding of American society and policy abroad." In reality it is a question of building opinion in an anti-Soviet, anticommunist vein. It is also a question of camouflaging the arms race and whipping up a chauvinist fever.

The USIA was set up and developed as a special "psychological warfare" apparatus abroad. Its links with government institutions and monopoly associations are organic. It was noted in the "Program and Budget for 1983" that the agency's main task is to "serve U.S. national aims" and develop "cooperation with American private institutions." The USIA is seen, in that document, as "the main weapon in the U.S. Government's ideological arsenal," playing a "strategic role in ensuring U.S. security."

More than 8,000 staffers are employed in the agency's subdivisions, and 206 USIA posts have been set up in 129 countries. Some 2,000 television programs are produced annually. The Voice of America radio station (it broadcasts in 42 foreign languages and has increased its transmission to 145 hours' worth a day) is one of the initiators of the information and propaganda intervention and of the transformation of radio and television channels into an instrument of interference in other states' internal affairs and the implementation of subversive actions.

In the last 3 years there have been significant cadre reshuffles in the agency's leadership. People have come in who are close to the U.S. Administration in spirit, share its desire to launch a "crusade" against socialism and are capable of pursuing a day-to-day policy of "aggressive anticommunism." In particular, the USIA and VOA have received instructions to "devote more attention to U.S. military might and free enterprise" and to "present facts in a certain light -- so as to create an impression of the United States as the country with the best political and economic system in the world."

Abroad, the USIA sees its task in whipping up anti-Sovietism, hammering into people's consciousness the stereotypes of the "Soviet military threat," the USSR's expansionist aspirations," and the "export of social revolutions," and reflecting real socialism in a distorting mirror.

Bellicose nationalism, militarized patriotism, and chauvinism are instilled. Various methods of manipulating consciousness are used: disinformation, lies, slander, appeals to all kinds of political prejudices and ignorant ideas. In essence these have become an integral part of Washington's policy. They are used in the "psychological attack" on world public opinion with the aim of instilling in the foreign public an extremely negative -- and, of course, falsified -- idea of the USSR's foreign and domestic policy.

III

"Psychological warfare" is a parasite feeding on the natural desire of people in one country to learn about the way of thinking and way of life of citizens of another sociopolitical system and to understand and interpret that system's domestic and foreign policy. Distracting the attention of working people in the United States and the other capitalist countries from internal social antagonisms and conflicts, the propaganda services try to borrow from socialism the ideas of true democracy and human rights and freedoms which are an integral part of it. Much effort is expended trying to prove that the United States is the sole champion of the ideas of freedom and democracy, while the Pentagon and NATO are their defenders. The slanderers are not embarrassed by the most flagrant violations of human rights -- police tyranny, unlawful courts (suffice it to mention Leonard Peltier), racial discrimination, the invasion of citizens' personal life, the bugging system. They "forget" that in the richest capitalist country 16 percent, or one in seven, of the population are below the poverty line (the highest level in 17 years). The country has 2 million homeless (according to some public organizations, about 3 million), and the unemployment level remains high even according to official figures -- more than 7 percent, and about 18 percent among the black population.

But the more repulsive the "flaws in democracy" are, the louder the slander about "human rights violations" in the USSR and the other socialist countries. They take under their "protection" people convicted in the Soviet Union for antistate actions -- actions for which people are punished considerably more severely in the West. People in the United States avoid objectively comparing human rights and the principles of the Soviet and American Constitutions. They are afraid of such a comparison, because it exposes the lies of the American preachers of democracy.

Socialism, for the first time in history, ensured genuine rights and freedoms -- on the basis of socialist ownership of the means of production. No capitalist constitution has such an extensive range of guaranteed human rights to work, housing, education, leisure, health care, social security, access to the achievements of culture, freedom of speech, equal rights for women and men and for citizens of different nationalities and races, and the rights of participation in the management of the state and of public affairs.

The firm, consistent policy of peace and peaceful coexistence which is pursued by socialism defends for many millions of people on the planet the main human right -- the right to life. Imperialism jeopardizes that right. Genocide, apartheid, state terrorism are its offspring. A list of the occupations, interventions, acts of aggression, and wars in U.S. history would occupy dozens of pages. Today this practice has been elevated to the rank of state policy -- that is how Washington deals with other states and peoples. Does not the U.S. leaders' track record in the Near East, southern Africa, and Central America show a policy of state terrorism?

A kind of political concept has even emerged whereby states "have the right to choose." But, people say in the United States, this right belongs to "democratic" states, and others have no such right to "choose." This is a flagrantly imperialist concept. Who is the judge? "Democracy." The White House and its ilk arrogate the "right" to themselves alone. If, in their opinion, a state is not "democratic," it should be stifled by every possible means. There you have it -- state terrorism.

The facts show that the antisocialist "crusade" is also closely connected with fierce "psychological warfare" against their own people and against the peoples of other capitalist countries.

On the one hand, you have the persecution of participants in the antiwar movement, the dispersal of peaceful demonstrations, ruthless reprisals against working people who struggle against the dominance of monopolies, and the whipping up of a psychological climate of moral and physical terror. On the other -- the stupefaction of the masses through propaganda, with the long-term aim of turning them into "cannon fodder." The billions spent by the White House and the USIA on this moral deduction pay dividends. The utterly false propaganda myths to the effect that socialism threatens the prosperity of the ordinary American or West European still work. The emphasis is shifted from the true causes of social ills and tragedies -- the contradictions of the capitalist system -- to an external target, the artificially created bogey of anti-Sovietism. It is instilled in people that socialism supposedly threatens traditional values and all that socialism supposedly threatens traditional values and all that the ordinary citizen of the "free world" holds dear. The impression is created that it is socialism that stands in the way of fulfillment of his desires and hopes. Anticommunism is presented as the only means of saving the individual from oppressive instability.

Considerable significance is also attached to the systematic glorification of the "American way of life." The idea is instilled by every possible means that "America is the number one country" and that all events should be seen from the viewpoint "I, me, mine." The main slogan is "Me first, me above all." Hence the disregard for other people's interests and the view of issues both simple and complex in black and white: Here everything is good, there it is bad, the American brings only good. Moreover, over the years the mass media have been creating a thick curtain to restrict truthful information about socialism and the Soviet Union. Soviet initiatives aimed at securing agreements on disarmament questions and questions of real dialogue are hushed up or misrepresented.

The growing awareness of the pernicious consequences of the U.S. militarist course is a factor promoting understanding of where the threat to peace really comes from and who is actually strengthening peace and the peoples' security.

Our policy's strength lies in the historical correctness of the ideas it brings to people. Socialism makes itself known as the most consistent defender of the principles of peaceful coexistence, detente, peace, and disarmament. Socialism conducts the peace offensive firmly and consistently.

Imperialist circles, trying to isolate the USSR and socialism, are themselves ending up in increasingly obvious isolation and are increasingly revealing themselves as enemies of peace and cooperation. But this objective trend by no means reduces the heat of ideological confrontation. On the contrary, that confrontation is growing.

The recent course of events shows that the U.S. Administration is accomplishing the latest tactical propaganda maneuver and disguising its military preparations and foreign policy adventurism with hollow promises of peace, combining a show of "peaceability" with the arms race, the stepping up of the "crusade" and "psychological warfare," and gross misrepresentation of the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy.

Let us turn to Reagan's recent speech in Florida, in which he forgot about "peaceability" and openly called for undermining socialism and socialist countries' unity. Declaratory statements in favor of holding talks will not conceal the hopelessness of the policy of strength and the gamble on the arms race. The only way to demonstrate true peaceability is to display readiness for talks, embark on the path of ending the arms race, and renounce both the policy of state terrorism and the transfer of the ideological confrontation to the sphere of interstate relations.

KOZYAKOV: REAGAN POLICY LEADING U.S. TO WAR

LD180409 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] On Monday President Reagan addressed immigrants from Eastern Europe at the White House. A comment on the U.S. President's speech from our news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov:

If any American was hopeful for a change in the policy of the current administration towards a search for peace and a way to eliminate the war threat, he was deeply wrong. There is nothing serious or concrete behind the recent official statement about a desire for a dialogue and for establishing working relations of cooperation with Moscow. Reagan remains Reagan. Anyone could see that by listening to or reading his speech in the White House on Monday.

His utterances about the Soviet Union were rather fit for instigating hostility and mistrust in Soviet-American relations and they are totally unfit for a dialogue and understanding. It would seem that the 3 and 1/2 years of Presidency should have convinced the White House that it is unacceptable to speak to Moscow in an aggressive language accompanied with brandishing of arms. Indeed, all the lackluster results of this approach are obvious. Having launched a crusade against the Soviet Union and having started to site first-strike American missiles in Europe the U.S. President has gained nothing but a sharp worsening of international tensions and a big rise in the nuclear war threat. For the first time in the past few decades the entire process of Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms control has been wrecked.

Confronted with clear-cut and honest Soviet proposals to rid mankind of the danger of holocaust the United States Administration shows utter helplessness. An example of that is the attitude to the Soviet proposal made at the end of June that talks should be started in Vienna in September on how to prevent militarization of outer space. The White House is so much captivated by its own concepts of a drive for military superiority and star wars that it has failed so far to give a clear and positive answer to the Soviet initiative.

The President's speech on Monday does not leave doubts either that his line for a dangerous confrontation remains unchanged. The only difference is that the former attacks unworthy of a statesman, such as accusations of the Soviet Union being the focus of evil, have been supplemented now with such accusations as communist totalitarianism and expansionism. Behind these insults the United States President has used about the Soviet policies there lies his obvious desire to distract attention from the failures of his own policies, but that is hardly possible to achieve.

The record of the current U.S. Administration speaks for itself: There were the armed invasion and occupation of Grenada: The CIA mined Nicaraguan ports on written instructions of the President himself, large-caliber guns of the battleship New Jersey shelled Lebanese towns, the CIA has been linked with the death squads in El Salvador and these squads have killed tens of thousands of civilians. The United States supports the bandits that attack civilians in Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan, it also supports bands of Pol Pot in Kampuchea -- that is, of the man who during his rule of that country destroyed millions of people. All this is on the record of the White House and the CIA for the past 3 and 1/2 years.

Of course, it may be added that the territory of the United States itself is now within 10 minutes of flight by Soviet submarine-based missiles, as the submarines have been moved to the shores of the United States in retaliation to the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

What next? What does a continued line by Reagan hold out for the Americans? That line will drag the United States into war. That is the view not only of observers in other countries but of many analysts in the United States itself. According to the latest poll by the (?Peter Hart) Research Association 72 percent of Americans hold this view. The anxiety of the people cannot be dissipated naturally either by peace-minded statements by the President, statements that are not backed by corresponding actions, or by his pronouncements in the spirit of the crusades, which he made again in his speech on Monday.

REAGAN SIGNS BILL FUNDING NUCLEAR ARMS

LD172122 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 17 Jul84

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- President Reagan has signed a bill to appropriate to the Department of Energy over 7,300 million dollars for the financing of the programmes of the development and creation of nuclear armaments. Funds are allocated, specifically, for the production of nuclear warheads for the existing and new weapon systems, including "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles.

These appropriations make up an insignificant part of the record military budget of the United States for the 1985 financial year which is planned in the sum of nearly 300 billion dollars.

LARGE-SCALE U.S. ARMAMENTS BUILDUP SEEN

LD172010 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- Correspondent Nikolay Turkatneko reports:

In addition to the plans of the deployment of first strike weapons -- "Pershing-2" and "Tomahawk" cruise missiles in Western Europe, the Reagan administration is working out measures for further building up armaments this time under the pretext of the defence of bases at which these first strike weapons are deployed. It has been announced here about a programme to develop on West German territory 28 U.S. "Patriot" antiaircraft missile systems and 95 "Roland" antiaircraft missile systems worth a total of 2,500 million dollars, produced by West Germany and France.

This programme is only a part of the large-scale plans to reinforce the defence of military facilities on the territory of NATO member-countries and to build-up offensive armaments, which are now being deployed by the Pentagon. According to the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, it is envisaged, in particular, to deploy an additional number of sophisticated U.S. aircraft at U.S. and NATO bases. The magazine also reports about the plans to deploy on British territory missile systems intended for delivering strikes at airports on the territory of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

The build-up of armaments in Western Europe promises new profits to the military-industrial complex. In May-June alone, the corporations "General Dynamics", "McDonnel-Douglas", "Rockwell International", "Raytheon", "Lockheed", "Teledyne" and "Sperry Corporation" received orders worth a total of over 400 million dollars. The corporation "General Dynamics", which is the Pentagon's largest contractor, received 77.5 million dollars in net profits in the first quarter of the current year, which is 36 percent up on the first quarter of last year. Orders for the manufacture of combat aircraft, submarines and ballistic missiles have been most profitable for military contractors, the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL writes.

U.S. ARMS EXPORT POLICY, DIRECTION VIEWED

LD172241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] According to figures in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper, the United States last year exported weapons valued at $9.7 billion. Also, agreements for U.S. military supplies have been signed with a number of countries worth almost the same amount. Vladimir Beloshapko, international affairs journalist, is at the microphone:

It must be said that the United States has always been the major arms supplier, first and foremost to developing countries. Just in the last decade, the volume of U.S. exports of this death-dealing commodity has increased more than 15 times. It is the Reagan administration which has been particularly successful in this dangerous business. It has been far more active than its predecessors in using the delivery of arms for the achievement of its military-political aims.

Soon after coming to power, President Reagan signed a directive, in which it was stated that -- I quote -- the United States looks on the delivery of conventional weapons and other forms of military hardware and know-how in the capacity of an important element in its global system of defense, and as an integral component of its foreign policy. To translate this into the language of practical affairs, these directives meant a sharp increase in the delivery of weapons to states being led by Washington to be used for the realization of its aggressive imperialist plans.

It is a natural development that the most odious and reactionary regimes, terrorist organizations of various colors, separatist groupings and other subversive forces are becoming clients of the United States.

What is in store for the world from such a line by the Washington administration is sufficiently well known. Virtually all the aggressive sorties against countries which have become liberated have been and are being conducted with the use of U.S. weapons. The Israeli aggressors are equipped with them and are using them against the Arab peoples, as events in Lebanon show, for example, in its policy of annexation and genocide. The South African racists also have them at their disposal. Weapons with the U.S. trademark are being put in the hand of bandit formations waging undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Nicaraugua. The arsenals of the Pentagon are wide open for the leaders of El Salvador who are cruelly suppressing the legitimate rights of their own people. The Pakistani military government also knows no refusal, having agreed to the role of bearer of imperialist interests in the region.

By saturating individual countries and whole regions with weapons, the United States, understandably, is concerned least of all for their security. In Washington they do not even hide the fact that, by arming reactionary aggressive regimes, they are proceeding from their own imperial plans. The deliveries of arms, U.S. strategists say, must strengthen the efforts on heightening the possibility of the deployment of U.S. forces in corresponding areas. In other words, in exchange for weapons, Washington demands the allocation of bases on the territories of these countries and their unquestioning subjection to the peremptory shouts from across the ocean. It is obvious that such a course has nothing in common with the national interests of the peoples of developing countries or with the cause of securing a reliable peace on our planet.

DEMOCRATS CHARGED WITH MAKING EMPTY PROMISES

LD171628 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] San Francisco July 17 TASS -- The delegates of the convention of the Democratic Party of the USA that opened here embarked on the discussion of the party's platform for the coming presidential elections to be held in November.

In conditions of the growing concern of the U.S. public over the dangerous course of the present Washington administration at confrontation and militarism, the authors of the draft election platform of the Democrats have to take into consideration these attitudes in a certain measure. Specifically, the document contains a call for concluding "reasonable agreements" in the sphere of arms control.

All this is reflected in addresses of many speakers. For instance, former President Jimmy Carter admitted that in the recent years the United States had actually exerted no efforts to arrest the arms race and reduce nuclear arsenals. Moreover, a regress has been observed in this, he said. He blamed the Reagan administration for the fact that justifiable accusations of the USA of "groundless belicosity" come from all over the world.

The present election rhetoric of the Democrats is clearly aimed at winning over the voters among whom the discontent with the Reagan administration's policy of cutting of appropriations for social needs is growing. The increase of the military spending higher than ever in peace time history caused the unprecedented growth of the deficit of the federal budget, faced the USA with the threat of long drawn-out economic recession.

More than 55 thousand industrial and commercial firms went bankrupt in the years the Reagan administration has been in office. More than 200 thousand farmers had to sell out their land. The number of the homeless and impoverished increased. The unemployment rate remains very high.

The Democrats try to present their presidential candidate, whom Walter Mondale is expected to become, as the "candidate of the people" contrary to Reagan, "the candidate of the corporations". But, as THE WASHINGTON POST writes, the Democrats have also recoursed to the use of the funds of monopolies. Thus, a number of large corporations, such as the "Bank of America", "Chevron Oil" and "Levi's", "Bechtel" which supplied two secretaries to the Reagan administration, invested hundreds of thousands of dollars to the foundation for the holding of the convention.

By tradition the conventions of the two bourgeois parties that have monopolised power in the United States are held as noisy propaganda shows. The present convention is not an exception. It is covered by more than 14 thousand journalists, which is a number 3.5 times larger than the number of the participants in the convention. But despite all the efforts of its organisers, the interest of Americans in the convention is rapidly flagging. The main reason for this is that the quest of real ways for the solution of a range of complex political, social and economic problems against which the country comes up is being replaced at the convention with the promises that cannot be fulfilled.

GAN ON FAILURE OF REAGAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD090927 Moscow TASS in English 0857 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- Soon after the incumbent U.S. Administration moved into office, an American paper commenting on the "radical program for America's economic recovery," which had been unveiled by the White House, compared newly-made President Reagan to a man trying to sit between two chairs, Vitaliy Gan said in a PRAVDA commentary. As was to be expected, the "experiment with the chairs" has flopped: The generous promises of "general prosperity" have turned out to be totally incompatible with the U.S. program for an unprecedented military buildup coupled with maximum favors to big business.

A news report came recently from overseas that American banks have raised their lending rates for the fourth time over the past four months. The prime bank rate now stands at as many as 13 percent, and there are no signs it will stop growing further. American observers comment that the administration in point of fact can boast full-weight successes in no economic indicator at all. Using an old recipe, the White House has brought down the rate of inflation, but has done this, however, at the expense of the vital interests of broad popular masses. As unproductive military spending has continued increasing ever further, there has at once appeared a real danger of inflation jumping up sharply again. It is to this prospect, as a matter of fact, that American banks have reacted by raising the prime lending rate.

Its continued growth has been connected also with the administration's inability to trim the huge federal budget deficit, one of whose main causes lies in enormous appropriations to the Pentagon, the commentary said further.

Aware that "deficit funding" is extremely unpopular, the administration is now busily maneuvering in advance of the forthcoming new presidential elections. Acting in cooperation with its backers in Congress, it has drawn up a "compromise plan" aiming to secure any possible cutting of the deficit and then railroaded it through the federal legislature. The victory, however, appears to have been pyrrhic. The plan does not only mark Reagan's departure from his publicized promises "not to raise taxes", it also represents another blow to Americans. The estimated 63 billion dollars of additional federal revenue in fiscal 1985 through 1987 are planned to consist of 50 billion dollars from curtailing most important social welfare programs, on which millions of American families depend.

In other words, the Americans have as a result of the incumbent administration's rule the same set of economic troubles, including a high rate of unemployment, inflation and a federal budget deficit. The country's security has also suffered as a result of the increased threat of nuclear confrontation to which the adventurist course of Washington militarists is leading, the commentator said.

JAPANESE PAPER'S CHEMICAL WEAPONS CLAIMS DENIED

LD171729 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN has transmitted a summary of the report, which was printed a few days ago in the newspaper YOMIURI, the content of which and its very appearance on its pages cannot but give rise to surprise. What is at issue are "secret" materials of the United States, which were recently received by the "Japanese Government" and which became broadly known owing to the newspaper.

What are these materials? If some technical details are abstracted from, then these are materials about "Soviet chemical threat", literally -- the Soviet Union's preparation for "an offensive strike with the use of chemical weapons".

What about the proofs? Since these are non-existant, instead of proofs Washington kindly puts forth its fabrications which are zealously repeated by Japanese official circles. If you listen to them, really your hair might stand on end. It turns out that the USSR is rapidly building up its arsenal of chemical weapons and is ready "within two or three days" to do away with the NATO troops with their help. But it is not going to limit itself to Europe alone, and almost ready to do the same in Asia. "The USSR is deploying chemical weapons in the Far East", also quite near Japan, in the Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands, the newspaper writes.

It turns out that these are not simple weapons but those already "tested"(?) in the course of combat actions in Afghanistan and Laos. And the last thing. It turns out that "it is possible to oppose an offensive strike with the use of Soviet chemical weapons only through a nuclear war with the use of intercontinental ballistic missiles on the territory of the United States, and also missiles launched from submarines", YOMIURI writes.

This is nothing but gibberish, the well-informed reader would say. This is so, all right, but that gibberish was concocted and distributed through the newspaper, printed in editions of millions of copies, not at all accidentally. These fabrications, splashed on its pages by American black propaganda masters, are bound to intimidate the Japanese by the threat of "a Soviet chemical attack" which allegedly inevitably advances on them. Those fabrications are called upon to make the Japanese more reconcilable to the American first-strike nuclear weapons which the United States now deploys on its submarines and ships, and later intends to install on planes and its ground bases in that region. The logic of the Pentagon strategists is simple: If they succeed in convincing the Japanese of the non-existent "threat", it would be easier to argue them into agreeing to the appearance in Japanese ports of "Tomahawk" missiles, which are allegedly bound to protect Japan, but which in reality turn that country into a target for a retaliatory strike.

If the Japanese are intimidated, they will become more tractable to military preparations, being speeded up in Japan itself, and its ever-growing participation in Washington's Asian strategy the aims of which are not only far from defending Japan and other U.S. allies, but also fraught with consequences, unpredictable in our nuclear age.

The fabrications over Soviet chemical weapons are intended for the ill-informed persons, since the whole world knows of the USSR's stand on the question of chemical weapons, of the concrete Soviet proposals on removing those weapons from military arsenals of all states. It is not the USSR's fault that these proposals are sabotaged by the U.S. Administration which conducts the course of broad-scale preparations for chemical warfare.

Washington's lies about the "use" of Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan and countries of Indochina have long ago been turned down, and many times. Well, it is ridiculous to repeat Washington's fraud and to keep silent on public pronouncements to that score by well-known scientists and experts, including American, who raised to the ground the "proofs" fabricated by U.S. special services. It would be far more opportune for such a newspaper as YOMIURI to call a spade a spade, and point to real sources of war danger, and to those who justify the use of these or other weapons of mass destruction to further their political aims.

'NEW JERSEY' VISIT TO JAPAN AROUSING PROTESTS

LD171753 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2225 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (TASS) -- Can a bloodthirsty lamb be portrayed as an innocent lamb? To be blunt, this is the kind of back-breaking task that Armitage, aide to the U.S. defense secretary, has taken on, writes Vsevolod Ovchinnikov in a PRAVDA rejoinder. In a YOMIURI interview Armitage sought to persuade the Japanese not to oppose the visits of the battleship New Jersey to Japan, although "Tomahawk" missiles with nuclear warheads are now installed on it, as on other ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

"The battleship New Jersey is a symbol of U.S. resolution to defend the Pacific Ocean region," Armitage uttered. The aide to the Pentagon chief is by no means the first to turn to symbolism on this subject. In 1969 its commander called the New Jersey "a symbol of the protection of freedom" while accompanying it to temporary moth-balling.

For just prior to this the battleship was sowing death off the shores of Vietnam for 4 months: During its participation in that bloody carnage, its 16-inch guns fired more than 5,000 shells at coastal population centers. For millions of Vietnamese, the New Jersey became a symbol of imperialist brigandage and senseless brutality.

And so, at the will of the White House, the battleship killer has been modernized, brought back into service, and once again dispatched to "defend freedom." In August-September of last year it loomed off the shores of Nicaragua for the purpose of intimidating the Sandinist government. Then it appeared in the eastern Mediterranean at the height of the Lebanese crisis. Its 16-inch guns fired on Beirut and wiped whole settlements in the Lebanese mountains off the face of the earth. Military specialists noted the most intensive use of the ship's artillery since the Vietnam war. I would add that the New Jersey also attempted to break its own records for the number of innocent victims of its fire.

But artillery is now not the New Jersey's only weapon. During the modernization, 32 launching installations for "Tomahawk" cruise missiles were deployed on its deck. And there will be even more of them after the rear gun turret has been removed. American battleships are becoming mobile bearers of forward-based nuclear systems and, consequently, targets for a retaliatory strike. This is why the calls by the New Jersey at Japanese ports are evoking stormy protests by the people who have experienced the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, V. Ovchinnikov writes.

PRAVDA NOTES COMMENTS BY MPR, SRV HEADS OF STATE

PM171204 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Successful Development"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jul -- A meeting has taken place here between Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and the SRV party and state delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of State, which is paying an official friendly visit to Mongolia.

Yu. Tsedenbal and Truong Chinh noted the successful development of Mongolian-Vietnamese relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation, which make a weighty contribution to strengthening the entire socialist community. They expressed the determination of the MPRP and the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples to continue developing these ties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The serious exacerbation of the international situation, the Mongolian leader emphasized, has been caused by the adventurist actions of the forces of imperialism. The people of Mongolia fully support the Soviet Union's and the other socialist countries' peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at preventing a military catastrophe.

The Vietnamese people are fully resolved to strengthen friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, Mongolia, and other fraternal countries, and to strengthen the alliance with the neighboring states of Laos and Kampuchea, Truong Chinh declared.

Under the present conditions, when the reactionary circles of imperialism, above all in the United States, are accelerating the arms race and knocking together a militarist alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, it is necessary to activate the struggle for peace and security throughout the world and strengthen solidarity among the planet's peace-loving forces. The people of Vietnam, relying on fraternal assistance from the USSR, Mongolia, and other socialist countries, will resolve all the strategic tasks of building a socialist society and defending the homeland.

SOURCES OF ARMS SUPPLIES TO DRA REBELS EXAMINED

PM171148 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[V.V. Vinogradov "Observer's Notes": "Who Is Supplying Arms to the Bandits"]

[Text] The BAKHTAR agency recently reported that a big gang of enemies of the Afghan people has been routed to Konar Province. Eighty bandits were captured together with many different weapons and documents attesting to the terrorists' links with ringleaders of the counterrevolution entrenched beyond Afghanistan's borders.

Similar reports are also being received from other Afghan provinces. The country's Armed Forces, with the population's active assistance, are continuing to liquidate counterrevolutionary bandit formations infiltrated onto DRA territory from abroad. It is indicative that in defeating each recurrent gang, as a rule, large quantities of weapons and military hardware -- of mainly Western and chiefly U.S. make -- are captured.

The question arises: How do these weapons get into the hands of those who steal into Afghanistan to sow death and destruction in that land and to obstruct the Afghan people in building a new life? The answer to this question is by and large simple. It has long been known that the Reagan administration is the chief organizer of the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan, and this fact is no longer a secret. The U.S. press itself even confirms it, as an article published quite recently in the U.S. weekly TIME attests.

That article sheds some light on the scale and scope of the state terrorism the United States is carrying out with a view to undermining the Afghan revolution. According to that weekly, the CIA alone spends approximately $75 million a year on sabotage against the Afghan people. "Regularly, every few days," TIME writes, "mines, rocket launchers, missile launchers, machineguns, automatics, and sniper rifles are sent by secret routes to the rebels in Afghanistan."

These weapons, the weekly points out, are taken from army depots on U.S. territory itself and that of its NATO bloc allies, mainly the FRG. After effacing the trade stamp, the weapons are packed in special containers and dispatched to numerous "staging posts" that the CIA has at its disposal in the Persian Gulf region, primarily in Saudi Arabia and Oman. There they are disguised as ordinary commercial freight and delivered by ship to Pakistan and thence to Afghan territory.

Since the U.S. special services make active use of FRG territory for their unseemly purposes, let us listen to the West German paper DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG-TAT. It traces in detail the transfer of a consignment of U.S. mines to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. These mines, the paper attests, were taken from a U.S. depot in the FRG. The markings were removed from them and they were transferred to a U.S. military base near Stuttgart where they were packed and registered as telephone equipment for a religious organization. The freight was delivered from Stuttgart to a secret airfield in Oman by special plane piloted by a CIA employee. Thence the mines were dispatched to Pakistan by sea and handed over to CIA agents, who delivered the dangerous freight to the Afghan border.

The unseemly role played by Pakistan's military regime in this illegal activity once again becomes abundantly clear from the articles in TIME and DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG-TAT. The Pakistani authorities are not only taking no measures to stop the delivery of U.S. weapons to the bandits through their country's territory, but are even showing indulgence.

In particular, as regards arms deliveries, the CIA is extensively exploiting the existing agreement whereby all freight destined for the so-called "Afghan refugees" is exempt from customs inspection at Pakistani ports.

The United States in exploiting this loophole, dispatches all types of military hardware and weaponry, including chemical weapons, to Pakistan. Some documents seized by DRA security organs from counterrevolutionary elements were recently published in Kabul. They include a letter sent by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the ringleader of the so-called "Islamic Party of Afghanistan," to his assistant in Afghanistan's Lowgar Province. It says that "international friends" have provided the Islamic Party of Afghanistan with "poison chemical bombs" and contains the instruction to send representatives from each gang to the Pakistani city of Peshawar to acquire the skills to use them with the help of U.S. specialists.

As TIME magazine notes, CIA Director Casey issued an order for a mass recruitment for his department of new agents from among Afghan emigres with a view to expanding arms deliveries to the basmachis. For 9 months 100 Afghan recruits underwent training in that espionage department's special schools, and by spring 1983 the CIA network in the Near East and Pakistan was replenished and the uninterrupted transport of U.S. weapons organized.

In addition, Washington bastened to involve Israel in this criminal business as well. The Zionists started to deliver large consignments of small arms and heavy weaponry to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Citing authoritative sources in Washington, the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE reported that this Tel Aviv program, estimated to cost $100 million, is completely financed by the United States.

All this has contributed to the fact that Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province has been essentially turned into a huge staging post for weapons and a strongpoint for counterrevolutionary gangs. The Indian newspaper THE DAILY writes that an uninterrupted stream of combat equipment and military hardware for the counterrevolutionary rabble is getting there via Pakistani ports. And this stream of weapons has increased particularly recently. Observers link this with U.S. Vice President Bush's recent visit to Islamambad during which he visited a camp where bandits are trained and armed. He also had meetings with ringleaders of the counterrevolution, during which he promised them increased military aid. Now these promises are being implemented.

U.S. interference in Afghanistan's affairs is by no means limited to arms supplies to counterrevolutionaries. The CIA and other departments directly orchestrate and coordinate the terrorists' bandit attacks in the DRA. To this end, the latest technical means, including spy satellites, are used. According to TIME again, the dushmans have recently received over 40 radio transceivers, with which the bandits can not only exchange various information, but also transmit information to CIA headquarters in Langley (Virginia).

It should also be stressed that in addition to the increase in U.S. military hardware deliveries via the Pakistani "channel," this "channel" is being increasingly used by China. As the BAKHTAR agency notes, weapons of Chinese make -- including automatics, small- and large-caliber machineguns, mortars, rocket launchers, and cartridges, grenades, and mines -- are frequently captured when mercenary gangs are put to flight in various regions of the DRA.

Thus, the facts irrefutably attest that one of the main roles assigned to Pakistan is that its territory function as a kind of main depot from which the bandit formations that commit atrocities on the territory of democratic Afghanistan can draw weapons. Nevertheless, however carefully the dushmans' "international friends" remove the brand-name from the military hardware, they will not succeed in deceiving anybody. It is only thanks to this support from reactionary circles abroad that the bandits are able to wage an undeclared war against the Afghan people, organized and orchestrated by the special services of the United States and other countries.

Undoubtedly peace and tranquillity on the DRA's borders can only be ensured if the United States and other countries stop their interference in its internal affairs and if Pakistan's authorities refrain from supporting the Afghan counterrevolution.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRK'S CHAN SI

Tikhonov, Others at Airport

LD181637 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party's political bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived today in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Chan Si was met by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at Sheremetyevo Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the two countries. [Video shows Tikhonov and other unidentified officials walking toward aircraft steps; Chan Si descending steps and shaking hands with Tikhonov and Ponomarev]

The officer leading the honor guard makes his report. [Shots of Tikhonov and Chan Si standing at attention as national anthems are played, interspersed with shots of the military band]. The national anthems of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union were played, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Chan Si then inspected ranks of Soviet soldiers. [Shots of Tikhonov and Chan Si inspecting troops]

The guest was also met by Comrades Nuriyev, Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Bugayev and Karavayev, USSR ministers; and other officials. [Video shows Chan Si shaking hands with people standing in a line, faces obscured; Tikhonov walks alongside him as he passes down the line]. Among those in the welcoming party were representatives of Moscow's working people. [Shots of people waving small red paper flags; black limousine moving off] The state flags of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and welcoming banners were hung in the streets and squares through which the officials' motor vehicles, accompanied by an escort of motorcyclists, passed.

Talks With Tikhonov

LD171542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Talks were held today in the Kremlin between Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chan Si, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

The talks centered on questions of further expanding and deepening comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK. Both sides expressed satisfaction with Soviet-Kampuchean relations, which are being built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and which correspond to the fundamental interests of the two countries' peoples.

Comrades Tikhonov and Chan Si spoke in favor of further expanding links between the CPSU and the PRPK, which are of principle significance for the entire range of Soviet-Kampuchean relations.

The Soviet side reaffirmed the consistency of the USSR's stand in giving comprehensive aid and support to fraternal Kampuchea in the building of a new life and in defense of the gains of the revolution.

Those participating at the talks discussed ways of deepening and improving bilateral economic cooperation, which is making a weighty contribution to the development of the PRK's national economy and to raising the living standards of its population.

During the discussion of international problems, emphasis was placed on the strivings of the USSR and PRK to steadfastly and consistently defend the cause of peace and international security, to actively oppose the militaristic course of the United States and its allies, and to strive for an improvement in the situation in all parts of the world.

Chan Si said that the leadership of the PRK and the entire Kampuchean people fully support the peace-loving, constructive proposals contained in the statements and speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders, and the initiatives of the socialist community directed at preventing the threat of nuclear war, for disarmament, and exclusion of the use of force in relations between states.

The participants in the talks stressed the urgency of an active and persistent search for ways of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia, which would meet both the interests of the peoples and states of the region and the interests of security in Asia as a whole and throughout the world.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov reaffirmed the Soviet Union's full solidarity with the peace-loving policies of the PRK which, jointly with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, advocates the creation of a climate of trust and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace. The talks passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and unity of views on all the issues discussed.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Comrades Baybakov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Comrade Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Bostorin, USSR ambassador to the PRK. The Kampuchean side was represented by Chea Soth, member of the PRPK Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Tang Saroem, minister of domestic and foreign trade; Kong Samol, minister of agriculture; Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning; (Khlot Randi), deputy minister of industry; and Hor Nam Hong, ambassador of the PRK to the USSR.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD171414 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- An agreement on setting up a Soviet-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission for trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been signed in the Grand Kremlin Palace today.

Present at the signing ceremony were Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chan Si, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The document has been signed by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Chea Soth, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the

People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, minister of planning of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Press Briefing on Talks

LD171614 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held today at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry. It was devoted to an official visit to the USSR by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Chan Si.

Opening the briefing, First Deputy Chief of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Lomeyko said that the Soviet-Kampuchean talks were held today. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Chan Si took part in them.

During the talks, Vladimir Lomeyko said, the sides noted with satisfaction the steady development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations based on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and meeting the vital interests of both peoples.

It was stressed that the participants in the talks discussed the ways of the further deepening and perfection of cooperation, including questions of construction with Soviet assistance of industrial, power, transport, and agricultural projects, the material basis for the creation of modern economy of Kampuchea.

The exchange of opinions on international problems, Lomeyko continued, confirmed the complete indentity of views of the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the present-day situation in the workd, their mutual interest in the further increase of interaction in the sphere of the foreign policy.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, Lomeyko said, fully supports a wide range of peaceful constructive proposals contained in the statements and speeches of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, the initiatives of countries of the socialist community aimed at the improvement of the international situation and at averting the threat of nuclear war.

Vladimir Lomeyko pointed out that coming out consistently together with Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos for the settlement of the problems of South-East Asia by political means, the Soviet Union fully supports the constructive stand and peaceful initiatives of the countries of Indochina which courageously repulse the intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism.

He informed journalists that an agreement on setting up a Soviet-Kampuchean intergovernmental commission for trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was signed today.

The Soviet Union, Lomeyko stressed, had recognised the People's Republic of Kampuchea immediately after it was proclaimed, and views its government as the sole lawful representative of the Kampuchean people. The USSR renders it disinterested assistance and support in the restoration and development of the economy, social structures, and national culture, resolutely supports its struggle in defence of the revolutionary gains from outside interference, and consistently declares for enabling the People's Republic of Kampuchea to take the place at the United Nations and other international organisations which it has the right to.

Dinner Given

LD171507 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- The USSR Government has given a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of Chan Si, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Present at the dinner were members of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee: Nickolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Geydar Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet officials.

During the dinner, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Nikolay Tikhonov and Chan Si exchanged speeches. The speeches were listened to with great attention and met with applause.

Tikhonov Dinner Remarks

LD171509 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- "Resolute and effective actions of all peace-loving forces are need to thwart the dangerous designs of imperialism", said the head of the Soviet Government, Nikolay Tikhonov. He spoke at a dinner today in honor of Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who arrived in the Soviet Union for an official visit.

Nikolay Tikhonov made note of the fact that the imperialist threat to peace has grown in Asia as well. "Washington has announced vast areas of the continent to be a zone of its 'vital interests', showing disregard for the sovereignty of states situated there." "There has been arise in militarist tendencies in the policy of Japan that has been increasingly joining in NATO's strategic plans and assuming ever new military obligations in Asia and the Pacific Ocean."

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR said that "the interests of peace and security in Asia and the world over will, without a doubt, be promoted by an improvement of the situation in its south-east part."

"Pursuing their self-serving aims, forces of imperialism and hegemonism are working up tensions in that region, subjecting Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos to fierce attacks and prodding the ASEAN countries toward heightening confrontation with the states of Indochina," he said. "We whole-heartedly support the constructive position of and the peace initiatives advanced by the countries of Indochina which are courageously fighting off attacks of imperialism and hegemonism. The USSR will continue to come out resolutely against intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, and advocate the granting to it of a possibility to take its legitimate seat at the United Nations and other international organisations."

Nikolay Tikhonov came out in favor of further development of Soviet-Kampuchean relations in all fields.

Chan Si Dinner Speech

LD171721 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- The People's Republic of Kampuchea, jointly with Vietnam and Laos "come out for Southeast Asia to become a zone of stability, friendship, and cooperation," said Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Speaking today in the Kremlin at a dinner given in his honour, Chan Si said that armed provocations on frontiers between Thailand and Kampuchea, China and Vietnam, Thailand and Laos, intensified after Reagan's visit to Beijing, and emphasised that the Armed Forces and the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have given and will give a firm rebuff to these aggressive designs.

"The peoples of Indochina," said Chan Si, "jointly, with the socialist countries and peaceful states of Asia and the Pacific, just as the world progressive public, actively support the proposals of the Mongolian People's Republic on conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations between states of Asia and the Pacific. We declare against revival of Japanese militarism and against formation of a strategic USA-Japan-South Korea alliance wich is a danger to that region."

"We declare against the arms race, which is being imposed by American imperialism and which imperils the lives of the whole of mankind. We declare in support of all peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states, which come out for relaxation of international tension, for deliverance of mankind from the threat of a nuclear war."

The head of the Kampuchean Government cordially thanked the Soviet Union for assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. "The close ties of solidarity, which bind the peoples of the Indochinese peninsula with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, shall ever remain an example and a symbol of really fraternal internationalist relations," he said.

IZVESTIYA CITES KAMPUCHEAN DOCUMENT ON PRC AIMS

PM171122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Hostile Actions"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jul -- The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry has published a "White Paper" on China's hostile policy vis-a-vis the PRK.

The Chinese authorities have been conducting subversive actions against the Kampuchean revolution for a long time. The Pol Pot clique, which brought untold calamities to the Kampuchean people, came to power with their direct assistance. There were over 3 million Khmer victims of the Pol Potites' bloody terror.

Following the formation of the PRK, Beijing continued to harbor plans for transforming Kampuchea into a bridgehead for expansion into Southeast Asia, trying to restore the regime of genocide. The Chinese authorities are currently providing comprehensive backing for Khmer reaction, nurturing the counterrevolutionary gangs in every possible way. Gatherings of the ringleaders of Khmer reaction are being held under the auspices of Beijing.

The forces of imperialism and hegemonism, the "White Paper" notes, are today trying to undermine the combat alliance of the fraternal countries of Indochina and to increase tension and confrontation in the region between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and the ASEAN states. With this aim in view, pressure is being exerted on Bangkok, which is carrying out armed provocations on the border with the PRK and Laos.

The countries of Indochina resolutely oppose these hostile actions, making persistent efforts to settle all disputes by peaceful dialogue. Honest and equal dialogue is the only way to resolve existing problems and disagreements. A new manifestation of goodwill on the part of the countries of Indochina was the most recent withdrawal from the PRK of some of the Vietnamese volunteers and the constructive initiatives put forward at the Vientiane conference of the foreign ministers of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry "White Paper" stresses.

NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR STANCE AFFECTS ANZUS MEETING

LD171648 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 17 TASS -- A session of the Council of the military bloc ANZUS, with the United States, Australia, and New Zealand as its members, has ended in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. According to reports of news agencies, substantial differences came to light in the course of the exchange of opinions between the heads of the foreign policy departments of the three countries, the differences which were caused primarily by the growing anti-nuclear movement in New Zealand. The victory of the Labour Party at the June 14 parliamentary elections patently reflected the growth of anti-war sentiments in that country. One of the main items of its election campaign was the promise to introduce a ban on entries into ports of the country of warships with nuclear weapons aboard and to announce territorial waters adjacent to New Zealand, "a nuclear-free zone."

Such a stand of New Zealand's labourites was the cause of concern of the Reagan administration. According to the ABC Television Company, American official representatives warned the Government of New Zealand that defense ties between the two countries would be broken off if New Zealand's government introduced a ban on entries of American combatant ships into ports of the country.

The heads of the American and Australian foreign policy departments "influenced" representatives of New Zealand in the spirit of the "need" of preservation and buildup of U.S. military presence in the Pacific region. Most zealous in that respect was the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who, according to a UPI report, insisted on the need of entries of American ships with nuclear engines or nuclear weapons aboard into New Zealand's ports. He managed to put that thought into the session's concluding communique. The document reaffirms the "critical importance' of the access to ports and airfields of the ANZUS member-countries of planes and ships of other members of that bloc. But fearing the growth of anti-nuclear movements in the region, the American side declared that nuclear-powered ships would not make visits to New Zealand in the next six months.

PRAVDA REPORTS ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

PM171027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Special Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "Second Round of Conference"]

[Text] Jakarta, 12 Jul -- The second round of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference during which they will hold talks with the heads of the diplomatic departments of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and representatives of the Common Market has begun here. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Indonesian foreign minister and conference chairman, in opening the talks called on the participants to pay special attention to international economic relations.

The ASEAN "Six" have prepared a list of claims against the capitalist countries which constantly encroach upon the developing states' interests in the sphere of trade and economic relations.

The main issue is that of attitudes toward the idea of a "Pacific community" which the United States and Japan, above all, have been pushing through in the hope of putting together a new military-political grouping involving ASEAN. Indonesia and some other association members are firmly opposed to this type of "community."

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who arrived the day before, has tried to pressure Jakarta. According to local press reports, he specifically recalled a letter from 123 U.S. congressmen regarding "human rights violations" on East Timor during a meeting with the Indonesian foreign minister.

However, the Washington and Tokyo envoys' attempts to "change the mind" of Indonesia behind closed doors have not been crowned with success. At a press conference held after the first session between the ASEAN "Six" and the Western "Six." M. Kusumaatmadja confirmed in a speech the intention of the ASEAN group members to focus attention on urgent economic questions of mutual interest. The Indonesian minister also stressed that the exchange of opinions between the ASEAN states and the Pacific countries is not aimed at creating a new regional organization.

OLSZOWSKI CITED ON POLAND'S ALLIANCE WITH USSR

PM171132 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guarantee of Security"]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jul -- The cornerstone of Poland's foreign policy is its alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR. They created the preconditions and guarantees of Poland's security, independence, and territorial integrity. This was stated by S. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, when addressing a visiting session of the Polish Sejm's Foreign Affairs Commission in Wroclaw.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Poland and the USSR is of tremendous significance, he noted. In accordance with the spirit and letter of this document, the Soviet Union gave our country political and economic support at a difficult time when the centers of international imperialism, supporting the counter-revolutionary forces, were interfering in Poland's internal affairs. A new expression of the two states' will to develop all-around cooperation was provided by the recent visit to Moscow by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and his talk with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Polish-Soviet cooperation in the international arena in defense of peace and the people's security is now being developed to an ever higher degree. The two countries are jointly struggling to end the arms race and oppose the policy of strength pursued by aggressive U.S. and NATO circles. They also unswervingly advocate strengthening the fraternal countries' cohesion. The security and inviolability of Poland's borders are guaranteed by the country's membership in the Warsaw Pact and its place in the socialist states' community.

The speaker condemned attempts by revanchist forces in the FRG to nullify the results of World War II and to jeopardize the postwar territorial and political arrangement in Europe. Such actions cause particular concern against a backdrop of increasing militarist preparations in the FRG and, above all, of the continued siting on that country's territory of U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the socialist countries. Poland continues to demonstrate its readiness to maintain normal relations with the FRG. However, it expects constructive steps from Bonn in reply as well as an end to the political and economic actions complicating relations between the two states.

The present hostile anticommunist course pursued by the United States and NATO must cease. A return to the policy of detente is possible and essential. A constructive and realistic program for ensuring security in Europe is contained in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Declaration, the statement by the participants in the meeting of socialist states' leaders in Moscow, and the numerous peace initiatives of the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies. They represent a reasonable alternative to the aggressive course of the arms race that threatens mankind with nuclear catastrophe, and a guarantee of peace and the people's security, S. Olszowski stressed.

POLISH ELECTIONS, HISTORY VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

PM171317 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Vasiliy Golubev: "On a Victorious Path; for Poland's 40th Anniversary"]

[Text] On the eve of Poland's 40th anniversary, journalists from six socialist community countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR -- spent 10 days becoming acquainted with Poland's past and present at the invitation of the Polish Journalists Union. The hospitable hosts arranged a Warsaw-Lublin-Krakow-Katowice bus tour for the delegation and organized on-the-spot meetings with party and economic leaders, workers, scientists, and representatives of the mass media. Talks were held in the capital with senior executives from the PZPR Central Committee, the government, and leaders of the Journalists Union.

We were in Poland during the active preparations for elections to the local organs of power and on election day itself. Therefore, our interlocutors primarily drew attention to the political atmosphere in the country and to the work being done by party organizations to stabilize the economic situation. Traveling thousands of kilometers through Poland, we saw clean, well cared-for cities and villages with parking lots full of cars, green fields dotted with boundaries, calm, unhurried people, and gleefully playing children. The meetings and talks with workers, specialists, and scientists attested to the fact that the country's labor rhythm had been restored; people were preparing for the elections with faith that they would take place successfully.

On election day we were fortunate enough to be in Katowice, the industrial center of Silesia and the voivodship that produces 10 percent of the country's entire industrial output, 98 percent of its coal, and where the major Huta-Katovice metallurgical plant, built several years ago with the help of the Soviet Union and producing 4.5 million metric tons of steel per year, operates. The voivodship's party organization is 260,000-strong. Some 51 percent of these people are workers.

Talking with us on the eve of the elections, Comrade Ferensztjn, first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, optimistically assessed the political situation in the voivodship. he recalled that the demonstrations marking May Day in which hundreds of thousands of the voivodship's citizens took part, reaffirmed the working people's support for the transformations being undertaken by the party and government. The report and election campaign to elect the voivodship's party committees also passed successfully. Half of the voivodship committee members are workers.

On election day, we visited certain electoral districts and observed how the voting was proceeding. Things were calm in the colorfully designed polling places and the mood of the people coming to vote was good. The election results were entirely satisfactory. The turnout in electoral districts was more than 74 percent. One has to take into account the fact that the aged, those on vacation, and people undergoing medical treatment or on business trips could not participate in the voting since, by regulation, they can only vote in person and in the area where they live.

We learned the preliminary countrywide voting results the next day while on the bus trip from Katowice to Warsaw. They marked the downfall of those who were counting on an election boycott and on undermining the socialist foundations in the republic. They reinforced the victory of the PZPR and the Patriotic Movement for National Revival, which conducted enormous work to ensure the political cohesion of the masses.

Yes, the enemies of People's Poland, incited by various foreign "voices," painstakingly tried to undermine the people's faith in socialist foundations, to boycott the elections, and to further develop their counterrevolutionary activity on this basis. The elections showed that the majority of the Polish working class and peasantry renounced the provocateurs and are now healing the wounds inflicted on the country's economy. However, sundry splittists are continuing their subversive activity, especially among the young people. In connection with the republic's 40th anniversary, they are trying to prove that the country has achieved no substantial successes in the years of socialist development. This has allegedly placed it in a crisis situation. Clearly counting on a certain section of the population being uninformed, the troubadours from the United States and the other NATO countries are also continuing to allege that this remains the case.

However, facts are stubborn things, no slander can refute them. They attest that over the past 40 years, People's Poland has taken an enormous step forward, turning from a backward, agrarian country into an industrially developed power. Suffice it to say that industrial output in 1938 was only 98.5 percent of its 1913 level, that is, in 25 years of capitalism the country had not taken a single step forward; on the contrary, per capita production was down 14 percent. In 1935 there were 5.5 million illiterates in the country, and an equivalent number of people had managed to read and write without any education. Thus Poland entered World War II as a poor, backward country and ended it in ruins.

So what has happened over 40 years in People's Poland? Over this period, industrial production has grown by 1300 percent in comparison with 1938 and national income has increased 800 percent as compared to the 1946 figure. The national income structure has also substantially changed over 40 years. In 1947 the country's industry provided only 23 percent of national income, construction 4 percent, and agriculture 58 percent. In 1978, industry was providing 53 percent of the national income, construction 12 percent, and agriculture just 13 percent. The country's population in 1947 was 23.6 million, of which 34 percent were urban dwellers. Poland's population is now 36.7 million, with 60 percent in cities. Those are the facts. It is not the socialist system's fault that in 1982 per capita national income in the country was down 28 percent from the 1979 level and consumption had dropped 14 percent. It is the fault of those who created a crisis situation that led to a drop in available work time in 1982, down 14 percent from 1979.

The country has been set the task of rapidly overcoming these consequences at this stage. The first steps have already been taken. In 1983, national income grew by 5 percent compared with the year before and industrial output increased 6.7 percent. The supply of essential goods to the population has notably improved. Ration cards have been abolished for all products except meat, butter, and sugar.

These are the conditions under which People's Poland is approaching the 40th anniversary of its rebirth. The foundation for this was laid in the city of Chelm in July 1944. There, on 22 July, the Polish National Liberation Committee published a manifesto containing a program of radical political and socioeconomic transformations. On 1 August, the committee moved to the liberated city of Lublin, which was the capital of the new Poland until 10 November 1944. There, in the new capital, the first state university was created. Nowadays, apart from the university, medical, polytechnical, and agricultural institutes operate in the city. In 40 years the city has changed beyond recognition. It has not only tripled the number of its inhabitants (360,000 people now live here), but has become one of the country's major industrial, scientific, and cultural centers. And the preserved shacks of the Majdanek concentration camp, in which thousands of prisoners were wiped out every day in its gas chambers and crematorium ovens, look sinister against a background of new construction sites. Ringed by barbed wire, the camp territory reminds people of the inhuman dictatorship of the fascist monsters. In connection with the 25th anniversary of Poland's liberation, a majestic monument was erected here and a museum opened depicting the horrors experienced by everyone who was interned in the camp.

The making of the new Poland was not easy. It was a tough political struggle against the London-based emigre government that attacked the new transformations on Polish soil from there, the domestic opposition, and hostile elements that tried with all their might to prevent the new socialist changes in the country. But the Polish working class, under the leadership of its party, won one position after another. However, the problem of the socialist transformation of the countryside, which is now developing mainly on the basis of individual farms since it has an insignificant number of cooperatives and state farms, remained unresolved. Under these conditions, the process of the stratification of the countryside into rich and poor is naturally inevitable, and this is one of the serious problems of Poland's future.

Exploiting the crisis situation prevailing in the last few years, the Catholic Church, which, as is well known, is far from supporting socialist ways, has strengthened its influence and is expanding its network of churches and publications.

Counterrevolutionary forces, going underground, are continuing their activity as well. All this is complicating the country's progressive movement toward strengthening and further developing the socialist economy and the people's ideological and political unity.

The PZPR is also having to overcome considerable difficulties in connection with the slanderous campaign being conducted against it by imperialist forces headed by the United States, which are using as blackmail the prevailing economic situation caused, in particular, by large indebtedness to capitalist countries. Now it must be said that Poland's trade balance with them is positive, but it will take many years for the country's economy to get firmly back on its feet.

As for our country, it has given and continues to give Poland all possible political and economic support. This is attested to by the agreements signed recently between the USSR and Poland. With their whole heart and soul, the Soviet people wish the Polish people further successes on the victorious path of socialist transformations.

CPSU, YUGOSLAVIA'S SUKRIJA EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD170902 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulated Ali Sukrija on his election to the high post of chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (SKJ) and wished him successes in his work.

"We express the conviction", the congratulatory telegram said, "that the further development of friendly links between the CPSU and the SKJ will help strengthen all-round Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our countries in the interests of peace and socialism".

In his reply telegram Ali Sukrija expressed gratitude for the cordial congratulations and wishes.

"I take the occasion", he said, "to express the conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, peace, equitable international cooperation, social progress and socialism".

IZVESTIYA VIEWS STRAINS IN U.S.-GREEK RELATIONS

PM171447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "United States-Greece: Crude Pressure"]

[Text] Athens -- A new outburst of indignation has been aroused among broad political and public circles in Greece by official Washington's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of this country and to pressure A. Papandreou's government into abandoning the pursuit of an independent foreign policy course.

Voicing his dissatisfaction with the stand taken by the Greek Government on a number of very important international issues, R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, declared in Congress: "If Greek-American relations are being exacerbated, this is happening because of the Greek Government's audacious behavior."

Washington, as local press organs report, did not stop at publicly accusing Greece. A "friendly warning" was sent to the Greek Government from across the ocean. It pointed out that the Papandreou government's disagreement with American policy will lead to the loss of support from pro-Greek circles in Congress and will thereby ensure the strengthening of Turkey's role in the Mediterranean region as a NATO ally of the United States.

Then the White House decided to proceed from words to deeds and forbade the handover of a squadron of American-made F-5 aircraft to Greece. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that these aircraft will be transferred to Turkey's arsenal.

Explaining their position, official State Department and Pentagon spokesmen admitted that they had recently been looking for a convenient opportunity to voice to the Greek Government their dissatisfaction with the policy of the Papandreou government, which criticizes the United States in connection with the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe as well as with the actions of the White House in Central America.

A spokesman for the Greek Government pointed out in a press statement that the actions of the American side in recent days have overstepped the bounds befitting diplomatic relations between the two countries and have assumed the nature of crude interference in Greece's internal affairs.

The Greek Government pursues a policy in accordance with the country's national interests, the spokesman continued, and does not intend to submit to direct or indirect pressure from across the ocean. If Washington seeks to upset the established equilibrium of forces in the Mediterranean, Greece will be forced to reconsider Greek-American relations, including the agreement on stationing American military bases and VOA radio stations on the country's territory.

The stand taken by the Greek Government in the face of provocative U.S. attempts to exert pressure on the country's independent course meets with the broad support of progressive forces.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. VISIT ASSESSED

LD171521 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- An official visit of Manfred Woerner, West German defense minister, to the United States has demonstrated that the Bonn government continues to follow the Reagan administration's policy on major military and political matters.

The main outcome of the talks held by Manfred Woerner in the United States, it is noted here, is an agreement on cooperation between West Germany and the United States in air defense. The document provides for the acquisition of U.S. long-range "Patriot" missiles with conventional warheads and their deployment on West German territory. It is thought that the purchase of the missiles and their maintenance in operational order, estimated at approximately three billion dollars, will be funded predominantly by the West German tax-payers.

Observers have noted that during the talks Manfred Woerner and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger discussed issues pertaining to possible re-deployment of U.S. troops, stationed in West Germany, closer to its eastern border. Manfred Woerner, specifically, promised assistance to the Pentagon in finding areas for new U.S. bases close to the frontier of the German Democratic Republic.

FRG GOVERNMENT BACKING OF REVANCHISM HIT

PM171457 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 July in its First Edition publishes on page 4 under the headline "The 'Eternal Yesterday's Men' Raise Their Heads: Disregarding Realities," a 2,000-word report by own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov, datelined Bonn, July, scoring a "marked revival of revanchist sentiments" under the present FRG Government and "official backing" given to organizations that seek to "redraw the map of Europe." Yakhontov illustrates these trends by reference to the rehabilitation of a book entitled "The Truth About German," which propagates "extreme fascist and revanchist views" about Hitler and World War II and was banned under the previous administration, and to facts about the two largest "revanchist unions" of Sudeten Germans and Germans from Upper Silesia, whose recent rallies in Munich and Essen, respectively, were "enthusiastically" supported by the "highest government officials." Such "official support" for revanchism and for those who advocate "restoring Germany to its 1937 borders" is an "insolent challenge to the forces of peace, democracy, and progress' demonstrating "political irresponsibility," Yakhontov concludes.

SEROV NOTES UPCOMING MEETING OF REVANCHIST UNION

LD171201 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn July 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov report:

The "Union of Expellees", the main association of revanchists in the Federal Republic of Germany, has held a convention in Bonn, providing further evidence of the increased activity of revenge-seekers in this country.

Ignoring the fact that the FRG has officially pledged to respect existing borders, the "union's" chieftain, Herbert Czaja, Bundestag deputy from the ruling Christian Democratic Union, once again laid claims in his speech at the convention to territories belonging to neighbouring socialist states.

The convention made plans for a whole series of further meetings of revanchists, including the one slated to be held next September on the occasion of the so-called Homeland Day. It follows from press reports that plans for the provocative gatherings which are to be organized across the country provide for their attendance also by officials, including those of a very high rank.

Falsifying the history of World War II, Bonn authorities at one with revanchist organizations try to bury in oblivion the heinous crimes perpetrated by Hitlerite Germany against other European nations. By taking an active part in revenge-seekers' meetings, Bonn leaders encourage their activities to thwart detente, undermine post-war territorial and political realities in Europe and revise the results of peoples' struggle with Hitlerite fascism.

W. EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENT ACTIVITIES SURVEYED

LD172028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] In West Germany, preparations are starting for the autumn demonstrations in protest against the deployment on FRG territory of new U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles. Here is the latest news commentary, with Yevgeniy Kachanov at the microphone:

[Kachanov] You have just heard some news items that are only a small part of the flow of dispatches on the activities of the world's peace-loving forces that reach us around the clock at the editorial office. The regular Pugwash Movement Conference that unites scientists from various countries fighting for peace has just ended. Peace marches have taken place in Sweden and Norway, as well as antiwar actions in West Berlin and Tokyo. The hot summer of the antiwar movement is in full swing.

Of course, making the widest sweep are the demonstrations of the peace sympathizers in Western Europe, in those countries where the deployment of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles has begun. The struggle against this deployment is the central theme of practically all of the public's antiwar actions. The tension of these actions and their singleminded character allow one to say that a new state has dawned in the antimissile movement. Let us try to work out what its distinctive features are.

Well, first of all is its mass character [massovosts]; never before in history has such a huge number of people taken part in this movement.

Second, political parties and trade lunions are becoming ever more deeply involved in this movement. Such a major trade union association, for example, as the British Trade Union Congress -- this is today's dispatch from London -- has demanded that the Thatcher government cut back military spending and reject nuclear armaments. Women's and youth organizations are participating ever more actively in the antiwar struggle, which is also shown, incidentally, by the measures for preparations to attend the All-World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow.

Further, one must say that antimissile themes are occupying a larger and larger place in the political struggle in one country or another. It is being pushed to the foreground, as is happening, let us say, in the Netherlands. The questions of war and peace, the containment of the arms race, are permanently present in the speeches and addresses of the most prominent political and social figures.

Business circles are taking an interest in the struggle, as well as religious figures who enjoy a significant influence amongst the faithful, and even major military specialists, former NATO generals.

Let us note yet another characteristic of the new stage in the movement: the offensive militant spirit of the antimilitaristic speeches, the peace-fighters' confidence in their strength, and the success of their cause.

In other words, the antiwar movement has become a weighty and permanently active factor in world politics. Ahead: a new battle in the struggle for peace and for the deliverance of humanity from the nuclear threat.

U.S. CONDUCTING ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY IN N. EUROPE

LD171657 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Oleg Okulovskiy commentary]

[Text] According to reports in the Swedish press, an American AWACS spyplane takes off every week from Norway's Oerland military airbase. The purpose of the flight is to collect information about the Soviet defense system. Moscow radio observer Oleg Okulovskiy writes:

To judge by the latest reports, U.S. and NATO intelligence activity in the north is gaining in scope. According to the author of the book "Norway, a Target for Bombs," on Norwegian territory there is an entire network of American and NATO-owned radio-electronic espionage stations. An American espionage station is active in the Faroes. Its existence has been officially confirmed by the Danish Foreign Ministry. At the Danish military airfield of Tirstrup there is an AWACS system control center that receives information from Blackbird spyplanes. These aircraft take off from an American base in Great Britain and, via the airspace of neutral Sweden and Denmark, fly almost daily to the area around the Baltic states.

These separate facts are clearly only the tip of an enormous iceberg, the iceberg of American espionage in northern Europe. It is interesting that facts about these spyplanes and espionage stations have long been unknown to the residents of the north themselves. In other words, no one asked them whether or not they agreed to foreign states carrying out espionage from their territory. It is not difficult to guess why it was preferred not to ask about such things. What would you say if suspicious individuals came to your home and asked to be allowed to install microphones in order to secretly listen to what your neighbors were doing? I think that very few would agree to having their homes used for such reprehensible purposes, and moreover, in the interests of strangers.

Who is interested in the information gathered about the Soviet Union by espionage stations and aircraft, and where is it sent? The AWACS system supplies information for the Pentagon's computers. The control points at Tirstrup send information directly to military intelligence centers in the United States. The station in the Faroes, in fact, belongs to the Pentagon. The espionage intelligence obtained at bases on Norwegian and Danish territory is intended for the American military leadership, but this does not mean that the espionage activity in the north does not concern the interests of the Norwegians or Danes themselves. When Norway and Denmark joined NATO, they officially agreed not to make their territory available for foreign military bases in peace time. American espionage from the territory of these countries undermines this important principle of their foreign policy and also harms their relations with the Soviet Union.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS MITTERRAND ON NATIONAL DAY

PM161108 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] To his excellency, Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic

On the occasion of the national holiday of France, Fall of the Bastille, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is conveying to you, Mr President, and to the friendly French people, greetings and best wishes.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that the recent Soviet-French summit talks in Moscow are opening up fresh possibilities, provided both sides are desirous of them, for expanding and deepening Soviet-French relations in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and of the policy of detente and the strengthening of European and international security.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER RESIGNS, FABIUS APPOINTED

LD171929 Moscow TWAS in English 1924 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Paris July 17 TASS -- French President Francois Mitterrand today appointed as new prime minister Laurent Fabius who had so far held the post of minister of industry and scientific research.

The president had earlier accepted the resignation of the government of Pierre Mauroy, the General Secretary of the President's Office Jean-Louis Bianco reported this evening. The reasons for the resignation have not been reported so far.

SPAIN RATIFIES ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH USSR

LD290318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] In Madrid, an agreement has been ratified on the development of economic and industrial cooperation between Spain and the USSR. Valentin Gorkayev, our correspondent in Spain, reports:

Recently, trade-economic relations between Spain and the USSR have been developing successfully. Their volume last year came to approximately R550 million. The execution of the agreement on the development of economic and industrial cooperation, which was concluded in February, opens a new stage in relations between our countries. This agreement determines concrete possibilities for the broadening of business ties in such spheres as the mining-ore industry, energy, chemistry, the engineering industry, electronics, and telecommunications. Among things envisaged are the joint production of machinery and equipment, designing the construction of new industrial enterprises, and exchanges of technical information. Fernando Moran, foreign minister of Spain, speaks in an interview with Soviet radio on how the Spanish side evaluates this agreement.

[Begin Moran recording in Spanish, with superimposed Russian translation] Economic relations between Spain and USSR have been developing for a number of years and have reached a considerable quantitative volume. The execution of this agreement will undoubtedly promote the growth of trade turnover, and we hope that it will increase many times over. We have the impression that the level of economic relations between our countries can be quite high. [end Moran recording]

U.S.-EGYPTIAN BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS DISCONTINUED

PM171403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 84 Second Edition p 6

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada: "Rejection of Dangerous Venture"]

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul -- Citing U.S. sources, AFP has reported that this year no U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers with the participation of U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" will be held on Egyptian territory.

As is well known, these maneuvers, codenamed Bright Star, were first held here 4 years ago. They were sanctioned by former President as-Sadat.

However, observers note, since As-Sadat left the political arena, the Egyptian leadership has displayed a growing desire to abandon this dangerous venture, which is extremely unpopular both in Egypt and beyond. It is no accident that last year's "exercises" were held only after lengthy U.S.-Egyptian talks and were virtually foisted upon Cairo by Washington. After their completion it was announced across the ocean that the Bright Star 1984 maneuvers would take place. But to all appearances they were overeager.

U.S. MILITARY BASES IN GULF FAN REGIONAL TENSION

GF151002 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As NEWSWEEK magazine has recently reported, the Pentagon plans to move the Centcom headquarters from MacDill Airbase to Florida to the Middle East -- the region where the United States pursues its policy of military adventurism and terrorism. This is not a surprising move by the Pentagon. The Washington strategists have already arrogantly extended Centcom operations to cover 18 independent and free countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Iran is included in those countries.

It is worth noting that for the past 6 months, Centcom has had a U.S. aircraft carrier in the Persian Gulf and is (?patrolling along the shores of your country). Centcom occupies an important role in the U.S. aggressive plans. The creation of Centcom itself under the Reagan regime is more proof that the United States wants to achieve global superiority. The U.S. (?leaders have explained their plans) and have their sights on a region some 7,000 miles from the U.S. shores.

General John Vessey, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, announced at the formal inauguration of Centcom headquarters that by preparing for war, this command will ensure peace. This Pentagon general surely said this just to pull the wool over the eyes of others. However, in view of the vast area designated for Centcom operations and the operation of the RDF, how can there be any talk of peace?

In terms of readiness for war, one must agree that Gen John Vessey told the truth when he said that by forming a Central Command, all RDF forces, now numbering 220,000 men, and equipped with the most modern arms, have been placed under his command. In addition, a vast network of U.S. military bases in the region and others being built have been placed under Centcom. The most important Centcom base is on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and covers various targets. There are other bases in Egypt and Oman, Kenya, Somalia, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia. Everybody asks: Why have these bases been built?

It is enough to recall that the U.S. militarists in 1980, at the time of U.S. terrorist actions against Iran, used military installations on Diego Garcia, Oman, and Egypt. Today, in the event Centcom has to send the RDF to the Persian Gulf, the Pentagon wants to use these bases as transit points. This is substantiated by several facts. For example, U.S. Marines, a part of the RDF, were spreading death and destruction in Lebanon. The 82d Airborne Division of the RDF plunged Grenada into blood and sand and trampled underfoot the freedom and liberty of this small republic in the Caribbean.

Today Washington strategists are obsessed with solving a single problem of world importance. They want to build military centers and installations nearer their targets. Therefore, the deployment of the RDF to these points is part of a predetermined design and plan.

In order to have installations, and an organization for terrorism, many facilities have been put at the disposal of the Pentagon. In the current fiscal year, the budget allocation for these objectives will reach $2 billion. A part of this allocation is for Centcom, the instrument of government terrorism.

However, because of the approaching presidential elections, the White House is talking more of peace. Such talk cannot compensate for the wrongs done by the Reagan administration. The conference against so-called international terrorism that was held some time ago in Washington cannot hide these sins. All the practical moves show that the White House not only has no intention of giving up the government's terrorist plans but, on the contrary, is expanding these plans with novel ways of armed aggression and is busy fanning regional tensions. The idea behind placing a Centcom headquarters in the Middle East confirms and proves Washington's intentions.

IRAQ DOWNS IRANIAN PLANE, IRAN REPULSES ATTACK

LD172002 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad July 17 TASS -- According to a communique of the Supreme Military Command, the Iraqi anti-aircraft forces today shot down an Iranian fighter plane east of Basra. The plane crashed into the Iranian territory. In the past day, Iraqi artillery was bombarding Iranian positions in the central, southern and northern stretches of the front. Iranian forces sustained casualties and lost equipment. Radio Baghdad said that Iran has violated the commitment not to shell peaceful populated localities. The village Tuwaila in the Halabja District in the north of Iraq was shelled yesterday.

Nicosia July 17 TASS -- According to a report of Radio Tehran, Iranian forces yesterday repulsed the attack of Iraqi forces in the Hoveyzeh District in the southern zone of the front. In the northern and central sections the Iranian artillery neutralized a number of firing positions, inflicting casualties on enemy and destroyed a certain volume of its military equipment. The latest communique of the military command says that Iraq had shelled the city of Abadan.

IRAQI ENVOY MARKS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD172031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Jul84

[From the Vremya newscast, talk by Iraqi Ambassador Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal]

[Text] Today the Iraqi people mark the republic's national day, the 16th anniversary of the 1968 revolution.

Taking part in our program is Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Iraqi Republic to the Soviet Union.

[Begin El-Faysal video recording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] Hello comrades! The Iraqi people are marking this holiday with a feeling of legitimate pride, welcoming the gains that have under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party headed by the president, our leader Saddam Husayn, and aimed at enhancing the people's standard of living and guaranteeing their prosperous future.

In the years that have passed, Iraq has achieved considerable success in all spheres. The revolutionary leadership has successfully implemented a number of important sociopolitical decisions, such as the nationalization of the foreign oil companies that were operating in Iraq; the peaceful, just and democratic resolution of the Kurd issue by means of giving the Kurdish region autonomy; the adoption of a decision on social provisions for all citizens of Iraq; the waging of a national campaign to eliminate illiteracy -- education has become free for all citizens of the country -- and the adoption of the National Assembly Law guaranteeing all citizens the right to the free choice of their representatives. Close attention is devoted to supplying the people with food products and essential goods; construction has begun on major installations and projects with the aim of rapidly developing the national economy and placing Iraq among the ranks of the developed countries.

In the sphere of foreign policy, Iraq is striving to establish good relations with all states on the basis of equal rights, respect for mutual interests, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and the rejection of the use of force in international relations. In this aspect, Iraq cannot reconcile itself to aggression and interference in its internal affairs, or to infringements on its sovereignty and independence and the security of its citizens. Since Iraq is a member state of the Nonaligned Movement, it strives to establish mutual understanding among peoples and to resolve international conflicts through talks; it adheres to the principle of goodneighborliness, calls for peace and detente in the international arena, and strives to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with countries that come out in favor of peace, justice, and national independence.

It is on this premise that Iraq builds its relations with the friendly Soviet Union, with which it is tied by firm relations of mutual understanding. The basis of these relations is the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1972, which is embodied in practice in numerous projects built in Iraq with Soviet cooperation. Iraq aspires to further develop relations with the friendly Soviet Union in all spheres in the interests of both countries and peoples; I wish the friendly Soviet people well-being and Iraq-Soviet relations progress and prosperity. Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

Iraq Friendship Encouraged

LD171118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Commentary by foreign affairs journalist Yuriy Potomov]

[Excerpt] This year, Iraq's national day is being celebrated under particularly difficult conditions. The war with Iran, which started 4 years ago, is continuing It has reached the point where military action is now being carried out on Iraqi territory. Imperialists, and above all the United States, want to make use of the Iraq-Iran conflict to deal a blow to Iraq's independence, and for that matter, to Iran's independence.

This is precisely the aim of the United States in its striving for direct -- including armed -- interference in the Persian Gulf zone, taking advantage of the tension there. This is why it is interested in seeing Iraqis and Iranians continue to destroy one another in a senseless, fratricidal conflict and to exhaust the material resources of their countries.

Let us recall that the events of 17 July 1968 in Iraq, which are currently being officially celebrated in that country, constituted one of the stages of Iraq's development following the overthrow in 1958 of the monarchy that defended the interests of imperialism and reaction. This is why the anniversaries of the events of both 17 July 1968 and those of 14 July 1958, 10 years earlier, when the pro-imperialist monarchy was ended, have always been celebrated at the same time in Iraq.

The Soviet people have always been sincere friends of the Iraqi people. They have always done and continue to do everything they can to help Iraqi overcome the burdensome legacy of colonialism and to build an independent and prosperous state which contributes to the cause of peace and security in the Near East, together with other Arab countries that oppose the neocolonialist policy of imperialism and Israel aggression.

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

LD161817 Kuwait KUNA in English 1547 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Tashkent, July 16 (KUNA) -- Kuwait's Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim arrived in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan in the course of his current tour of Soviet cities.

On arrival, Shaykh Salim was received by the commander of Turkestan military area General Yuriy Maksimov and a number of ranking military, government and party officials in the city.

Shaykh Salim arrived in the Crimea Peninsula yesterday from Tbilisi where he was received in Simferopol by the Commander of the Soviet [word indistinct] in the Black Sea Admiral Aleksey Kalinin and ranking Soviet marine officers. An official reception was held for Shaykh Salim by the officers and soldiers of the Soviet naval base in Sevastopol. Shaykh Salim and the accompanying delegation went on a tour on board a Soviet military vessel.

In the evening a dinner banquet was held by Admiral Kalinin who expressed in an exchange of toasts, his appreciation to Kuwait's foreign policy on the Arab and international level in support of the Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian question.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER PETROV VISITS ETHIOPIA

For Ethiopian reportage on the visit to Ethiopia of Deputy Defense Minister Marshal Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, member of the Central Committee, including his discussions with Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and other government officials, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the 18 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. ASSIGNS ISRAEL 'POLICE ROLE' IN AFRICA

LD162016 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] In the opinion of the Ghanaian paper PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS the energetic attempts by Israel to consolidate its positions in Africa by establishing relations with some of the pro-Western countries are one of the manifestations of the United States-Israeli strategic cooperation. Yevgeniy Stepanov of Radio Moscow has this comment:

When Tel Aviv sought to break through the wall of isolation in Africa it spared no words to describe the benefits the countries deciding to restore diplomatic relations with Israel would allegedly receive. In reality, however, Israel has used the restored diplomatic relations to penetrate into Africa militarily. One of the main forms of such penetration is the sale of arms, including U.S. arms, to pro-Western African regimes. Yet arms sales are not all. In keeping with instructions from its overseas patrons, Israel tries hard, with the help of its numerous military advisers and instructors, to place the armies of African countries under its control and to further consolidate its positions in those countries, which to their misfortune have restored relations with Israel.

Tel Aviv is pressing for the establishment there of its own military bases. As the AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine indicates, it has already secured permission from Zaire to set up a number of air force bases and to man them with large contingents of Israeli airborne troops. Everyone familiar with the methods Israel uses in defending U.S. interests in the Middle East would see what grave consequences the Israelis' penetration in Africa may have. It is just as easy to understand the persistency with which Washington encourages the Israeli offensive in Africa. As it encourages its strategic ally to consolidate its positions on the continent, the United States hopes that, just as in the Middle East, the Zionists will help it get access to more military bridgeheads in Africa and also to its rich natural resources.

Washington's plans assign Israel the same police role in western and central Africa as the role another U.S. strategic ally, the racist regime of South Africa, plays in the south of the continent. With the help of Tel Aviv and Pretoria, the United States seeks to place the entire continent under its control. In the context of its global policy, the White House regards Africa as a scene of struggle against the forces of progress, as a zone of confrontation with the world of socialism. This is the reason why the United States is doing everything to consolidate the positions of Israel and South Africa, two countries which play a leading role in securing so-called U.S. vital interests in Africa.

S. AMERICA COMMUNIST PARTIES MEETING DECLARATION

PY171615 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] A summary of the document approved by the recent meeting of South American Communist Parties entitled "The Buenos Aires Declaration" has been released in Buenos Aires. The summit of South American Communist Parties was held from 5 to 6 July 1984 in Buenos Aires. The meeting was also attended by a representative of the Communist Party of Cuba and a Sandinist delegation that was visiting Buenos Aires, was also invited.

"The Buenos Aires Declaration" was approved by representatives of 12 communists parties from throughout South America. The summary of the declaration was released by the press office of the Argentine Communist Party. The declaration says that the South American Communist Parties see with profound revolutionary satisfaction that the political panorama of our continent has been changing in a positive manner in the last few years despite the dangers threatening it.

The declaration evaluates the various popular sectors and social strata which, under the decisive leadership of the labor class, are carrying out the struggle in Latin America. It then points out that there is a real contradiction between the interests of the United States and the capitalist powers on the one hand, and the national and popular interests of the Americas on the other.

"The Buenos Aires Declaration" gives wide coverage to the dangers of a world war, making imperialism responsible for this danger, particularly the Reagan administration. The declaration scores the threats of nuclear war in various areas such as Western Europe, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, South Africa, Southeast Asia, the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and particularly Central America and the Caribbean in Latin America.

The declaration goes on to say that the unbridled arms race is the result of the inhumane policies of imperialism, policies which are creating high costs and sufferings for people who have to shoulder the unbearable and unnecessary burden of military expenditures. The declaration adds that the United States scorns and distorts the peace proposals of the Soviet Union while it deploys missiles in Western Europe and builds military bases on all continents, noteworthily in Grenada, the Malvinas, and Honduras, which have been virtually occupied.

The United States also maintains its base in Guantanamo and its positions in the Panama Canal and is trying to establish others in Trinidad, Brazil, and Eastern Island, Chile. It is also militarizing Barbados and the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, including Puerto Rico, which has been forced to become like another state in the union.

The declaration says that in view of this policy of war and aggression, the Soviet Union advocates its permanent policy of peace, which is supported by the community of socialist countries, the Nonaligned Movement, the people of Latin America, and all the people of the world, including the people of the United States. This policy of war, aggression, and state terrorism, can and must be defeated for the welfare of humanity.

Regarding the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, "The Buenos Aires Declaration" says that this region is confronting a very complex situation full of aggression, conspiracy, and threats on the part of the United States.

The declaration then reviews the situation in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Cuba, a country which U.S. imperialism plans to punish because its revolution and successful achievements have deeply impressed our people.

The declaration, which expresses solidarity with all the countries confronting Yankee aggression, says: World peace and national and social liberation for our people are also at stake in Central America and the Caribbean. This is not just a case of alleged East-West confrontation, but the result of the U.S. attempt to prevent the self-determination of our people and their right to overcome backwardness and dependency. This is why we are side by side with our brother nations confronting a common enemy.

The declaration also gives wide coverage to the progress being made by the democratic process in the continent. It says that the reactionary, authoritarian, and fascist dictatorships imposed and maintained by the United States, like the Somoza regime that lasted 40 years, are breaking down.

The declaration then evaluates the situation in Bolivia, where the Bolivian Communist Party is participating in the Popular and Democratic Unity alliance; the situation in Argentina, where democracy has been reestablished; the progress of the struggle in Brazil, Chile, Uruguay; and the hard struggle for democracy in Paraguay, Guatemala, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and other countries.

The declaration adds that this struggle proves that in Latin America, particularly in South America, the U.S. domination can be defeated through the joint actions of the working and popular masses [words indistinct] of the patriotic and anti-imperialist forces. The Communists play an important role in the historic battle for our second independence.

The declaration of the South American Communists also discusses the issue of the foreign debt, showing that this has become a new modern weapon for blackmail and political and economic subjection.

In conclusion, "The Buenos Aires Declaration" says: As we said during the conference of Communist Parties of Latin America and the Caribbean in Havana in 1975, we are an active part of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and the international proletariat. We belong to this powerful movement, which is changing the direction of history and building a new society without exploiters or exploited. From South America, with our united actions and struggle, we will contribute to the establishment of a socialist and communist world, a more just and humane world.

The meeting of South American Communist Parties was attended by leaders of the Communist Parties of Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Venezuela, Guyana, Brazil, Chile, and Paraguay.

KOSHOYEV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN NICARAGUA

LD171537 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0620 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Temirbek Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in the Nicaraguan capital. It will take part in celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, on 19 July.

Addressing journalists on arrival, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed the Soviet Union's ardent solidarity with the heroic people of Nicaragua, who are courageously rebuffing the aggression of U.S. imperialism. He conveyed to the country's leadership and the entire people of Nicaragua congratulations and best wishes from the Soviet people and from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

The delegation was met at Managua International Airport by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Guiding Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; Miguel D'Escoto, the republic's foreign minister, and other officials.

German Shlyapnikov, the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua, was also among those meeting the delegation.

DUARTE'S NEW CREDITORS BACKING REPRESSION

LD162121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, the president of El Salvador, began a tour of West European countries today. Here is a news commentary. Viktor Anikin is at the microphone:

[Anikin] During his tour the freshly baked president of El Salvador, who took up office on 1 June, will visit Bonn, Paris, and Brussels. Then, after delivering a report in Washington, he will return home. Duarte has come to Europe for two interrelated reasons, one propagandist and the other financial. He made this clear in a statement at the aircraft steps before taking off. In it, Duarte stressed that he was seeking support in, and I quote: Surmounting the difficulties in El Salvador's transition from decades of rule by a dictatorial regime to true democracy. As we can see, he is faithfully carrying out his instructions from Washington, which told him to present himself as a zealous champion of democracy and human rights in El Salvador.

But there's a snag. In El Salvador this self-advertisement is not supported by the facts. I will remind you of two statements made recently by relatives of Salvadoran political detainees and representatives of the Catholic Church. These bluntly state that not the slighest progress in the field of civil rights has been noted in El Salvador during the first month of the new president's rule. From 1 to 30 July about 150 people fell victim to repression. Many of them disappeared without a trace while the others were tortured and killed by those selfsame sinister death squads. In other words, the election promises made by Jose Napoleon Duarte, who was supported by Washington in his duel with Robert D'Aubuisson during the elections in March and May this year, have remained paper promises. He promised nothing less than to stop the activities of the bandit formations and to punish their ringleaders.

However, this does not bother anyone in Washington, Bonn, Paris, or Brussels. Otherwise, a lavish reception would hardly have been laid on for Duarte, first in the capital of the United States and now on the banks of the Rhine. Otherwise Chancellor Kohl of the FRG would hardly have promised to give the Salvadoran regime assistance amounting to $17.5 million. Duarte also hopes to receive financial donations from Paris and then from Brussels, where he will meet the leaders of the Common Market.

The journey of the new head of the Salvadoran regime to Western Europe is taking place at the prompting of the White House which, because of the opposition of broad circles of U.S. public opinion, is finding it harder and harder to extract millions of dollars from Congress for the unpopular position-of-strength policy in Central America.

In these circumstances, Duarte was told that it is essential for him to seek new creditors among the United States' allies in Nato, and judging by the FRG chancellor's promise, he has found them. Together with cash subsidies, Bonn, Paris, and the European Economic Community have shouldered the responsibility for the crimes of the Salvadoran regime.

U.S. LINKED TO ABORTIVE BOLIVIAN COUP

LD171339 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz July 17 TASS -- Facts have become known here which show the complicity of the U.S. Department of State in the abortive coup in Bolivia which took place on June 30.

According to the weekly ALTERNATIVA, the plan of the coup approved personally by Secretary of State G. Shultz envisaged the kidnapping of the President of Bolivia Hernan Siles Zuazo and the seizure of power by the reactionary military circles. Only thanks to the resolute actions of the patriotically-minded military, of working people and other democratic forces, the attempted coup was disrupted.

The investigation showed that the kidnapping of the president was assigned to the special unit of the military police "Leopard" which was trained some time ago under the guidance of American "advisers", the weekly points out. The ringleader of the conspirators Colonel Rolando Saravia continually consulted with U.S. representatives who stayed in Bolivia at that time.

It was also established in the course of the investigation that the conspirators had received 200 million dollars for the staging of the coup from drug traders closely connected with the U.S. underworld.

The Bolivian press stresses that the abortive coup is but one of the links in a long chain of incessant threats, acts of blackmail and pressure exerted by the U.S. on the government of the bloc of left-wing forces -- Democratic and Popular Unity -- which includes representatives of the Communist Party of Bolivia. It is pointed out, specifically, that the U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr openly interfered with the internal affairs of the republic on more than one occasion. The Senator of the U.S. Congress Paula Hawkins came up recently with demagogical demands to the Bolivian Government which sounded like an ultimatum and threatened Bolivia with economic sanctions. At present Washington tries to hamper the investigation into the abortive coup, the press points out.

Solidarity With Bolivia Urged

LD142244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] A week of solidarity with the people of Bolivia, which is held annually by the international public by decision of the WPC, begins tomorrow. Here is a Mayak commentary by Viktor Anikin:

[Anikin] Now, perhaps as never before, the Bolivian people need the solidarity and support of the world's progressive forces. I remind you that at the end of 1982, the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity bloc came to power, comprising progressive parties of Bolivia including the Communists. The government was headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, who proclaimed a plan of reforms in the interests of the Bolivian people. The almost endless rule of reactionary military juntas had placed the country's economy on the verge of ruin. Bolivia's dependence on the export of raw materials, primarily tin to the United States with its prices falling because of the general economic crisis of the capitalist system, had led to a sharp increase in the country's foreign debt, which has reached $4 billion, while the population numbers only 6 million.

But Bolivia is a victim of not only inequitable commercial, economic, and financial relations with the world of capital. The government of the Democratic and Popular Unity bloc became a target of attacks both from internal and foreign reaction. Historically, an active but far from always progressive role has been played by the military in Bolivia's political life. In 159 years of independence, there have been some 200 coups d'etat in the country. Not all military men have come to terms with the current government even now, a year and a half after the resignation of Garcia Mesa, a dictator in general's uniform. They are supported by the United States, which displays unconcealed ill-will toward the government, which includes Communists. Confirmation of this was the attempt to provoke a military putsch with the help of the kidnapping on 30 June of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. The U.S. role in this conspiracy is demonstrated by the fact that some 200 servicemen from the special Leopard unit took part in the kidnapping.

It was created with American money and trained under the direction of American instructors. However, this plan to establish rule by military men in Bolivia failed. The captured president was soon released and the Army leadership declared its loyalty to the civilian government.

However, the attempts by internal and external reaction to overthrow the government may be repeated in the future. Washington has more and more reasons for this, one of which is Bolivia's recent decision to defer the interest payments on its foreign debts. In these conditions, in order to successfully resist the conspiracies, the Bolivian patriots need unity and firmness. This can and must be promoted by international solidarity with the people of Bolivia.

U.S. BACKS UK IMPERIALISM IN FALKLANDS

PY171230 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The British are building 30 hangers for airplanes and helicopters on the Malvinas Islands. These hangers are reinforced, camouflaged, and provided with electronic defense devices, including installations to detect infrared rays. This information comes from the U.S. magazine AVIATION.

This proves that Great Britain is determined to stay on Argentine territory for a long time. Sums in the millions would not be spent on these installations on the Malvinas only to be squandered on an enterprise that would not last long. The British colonizers are ensuring this with their own efforts, as it is unthinkable that the British fleet could sustain a war some 10,000 miles from the British islands for long. The support given by the United States and NATO to the British plans leads them to believe that they are self-sufficient, when they are actually only shameless.

As for a dialogue with Argentina, the Western allies are actually (?convinced) that they have gained a strategic archipelago for a military base, and therefore they want to hold the alleged dialogue with Argentina without including the question of the Malvinas' sovereignty. In other words, dialogue with the invaders makes no sense whatsoever, because it will not lead to the recognition of Argentina's legal rights over that part of its territory. Recent events clearly demonstrate that Washington is the main power behind the British colonialization. If, for the British, the invasion of the Malvinas is an imperialist issue, for the Yankees it represents the possibility of expanding the NATO system by adding a new link to the chain of bases surrounding Latin America on the Atlantic side.

The United States is a great naval power that gives it the appearance of being the queen of the seas. The strategic purpose of the United States is now clear: To close the routes to Latin America from the western side with a system of bases extending from the Florida peninsula to Cape Horn. The points of support for the Pentagon in Central America and the Caribbean are already secured, and now Honduras has been added to the well-known bases; Washington is putting pressure on Brazil to obtain the Trinidad Islands; and Stroessner recently concluded an agreement with the Yankees for the construction of a military installation in Pozo Colorado, in the Paraguayan Chaco. This confirms the Yankee military presence from the U.S. mainland to the tip of southern Patagonia.

Now it can be seen more clearly that the Malvinas problem has spilled over the Argentine borders.

From the Malvinas, the United States is threatening the entire continent, and has the ability to cut all maritime and air communications because it now has a launching pad from which missiles can be hurled against ships or planes at any time. This might be what the magazine of La Plata University wanted to say when it wrote: The United States is a traitor to Latin America because it assisted a extracontinental colonialist power in seizing a colony in Latin American territory through the good offices of Alexander Haig and the policy of the U.S. Government. The prestige of the United States as a leading country has fallen as never before in the history of its relations with Latin America. The United States must understand that as long as the Malvinas are occupied by the British colonialist power, its loyalty to Latin America will not be reestablished, nor will it deserve confidence in any political action it might take on the continent. The United States must understand that the British occupation of the Malvinas attests to its preference for the United Kingdom as a colonialist system, its preference for interventionism and military power over the interests of Latin America.

PENTAGON MILITARIZING BERMUDA TRIANGLE

LD160743 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 16 TASS -- The United States, Great Britain and the Bahama Islands have concluded an agreement in Washington on the use of Bahama-based American military bases, Pavel Bogomolov reported in PRAVDA today. The agreement has a ten-year term, but, it was said at the signing ceremony, it will be "renewed" in the future.

One of the main Pentagon facilities in that part of the Atlantic is a centre for testing underwater weapons. According to the wishes of NATO strategy-makers, it has been built in the south west of the so-called Bermuda Triangle. Washington has set itself an ambitious goal of turning the "Bermuda triangle" into a powerful echelon in U.S. global nuclear strategy.

The triangle's northern vertex is the Bermuda Islands themselves. While formally remaining under the jurisdiction of the British Crown, Bogomolov said, they have in fact been converted into a fief of the Pentagon which leases ten percent of the archipelago's territory and exercises complete sway there. The United States and its allies are no longer satisfied with the four military bases and the 1,200-men garrison they already have there. They also need, it appears, the adjacent ocean testing ranges to try out latest weapons.

There is no calm also in the south east of the "Bermuda Triangle" where the Greater Antilles abut on the Lesser Antilles. Without limiting itself to making Puerto Rico into a major centre of American military presence, the United States is building ever new bases, including in the Windward Pasaage separating socialist Cuba with Haiti.

In short, the political climate in the "Bermuda Triangle" today can aptly be described as stormy. On the maps of the Pentagon strategists that region is being increasingly merged with the Caribbean where the American military might is being built up just as fast. The staging areas in Honduras, the bases and the notorious "School of the Americas" in Panama, the docks and runways in Guantanamo and the militarized airport in Grenada are only a few of the visible signs of the Pentagon's "show of force."

But it is appropriate to ask if its banking on "magic triangles" will help Washington to forestall setbacks in its hegemonistic foreign policy. The experience of past decades demonstrates that attempts at converting hundreds of islands and thousands of square miles of ocean expanses into trust zones inevitably result in defeats for claimants to world domination, the commentary stressed.

GROMYKO AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN FOR SERVICE

LD171044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] We begin our detailed news information with a decree from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: For his great service to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, and in connection with his 75th birthday, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

RESTORATION BEGINS ON DAMAGE FROM JUNE CALAMITY

LD171153 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- Restoration work is well under way in a number of autonomous republics and regions which were affected by a natural calamity in June 1984. For the sake of an early termination of the work, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted the resolution "On Measures Aimed at the Elimination of the Results of a Natural Calamity in a Number of Autonomous Republics and Regions of the Russian Federation."

For implementing this task, the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation will additionally receive in 1984 120 million roubles for capital investments, many trucks and special-purpose automobiles, as well as other material and technical resources.

Soviet ministries and organizations will see to it that the enterprises subordinated to them restore the damaged structures and build new ones to replace those destroyed as a result of the natural calamity, using the capital investments and material resources envisaged by the corresponding ministries and organizations of the USSR in their plans for 1984.

Collective farms have been allowed to receive long-term credits to the aggregate sum of 30 million roubles, which are to be used for the construction and restoration of structures. People will be granted credits to the sum of up to 3,000 roubles per family for a term of 15 years for the overhaul of their houses. The credits are to be paid starting from the third year after they are received.

Additional materials and various consumer goods will be sold to the population affected by the natural calamity.

UZBEK MINISTERS DISCUSS 6-MONTH PLAN RESULTS

GF171710 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Summary] A meeting of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers was held yesterday. The council examined and discussed the results of fulfilling the economic and social development plan and the republic's budget during the first half of the current year and the tasks emerging from the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the instructions of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the resolutions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

It was noted at the meeting that the republic's labor collectives under the leadership of the party organizations have achieved further success in the development of the republic's national economy. The 6-month plan for the production of industrial products was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The annual goals for the procurement of silk cocoon and [word indistinct] were overfulfilled, and the volume of commissioning fixed funds increased.

At the same time, during criticism and question time, it was noted that not all the republic's ministries and departments, local soviets executive committees, and leaders of associations and enterprises have carried out the necessary work in the spirit of the party and government's recent demands to eliminate the serious shortcomings in fulfilling the planned tasks and budget and in utilizing local resources and [word indistinct].

The Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers strictly tasked the leaders of the republic's ministries and departments and the Council of Ministers of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic, the oblast soviet executive committees, and the Tashkent City Soviet Executive Committee with overcoming the delays in the fulfillment of the production plan by every enterprise, farm, and construction organization; to give them concrete assistance; and to see to the absolute fulfillment of all plan indicators and socialist pledges adopted in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

The adopted resolution specified concrete ways of solving the outstanding tasks aimed at further improving and consolidating state, planning, and labor discipline in all the sectors; maximizing the use of scientific achievements in production and the scientific and technical potential; mobilizing all reserves; raising the level of economic management; maintaining the 1 percent rise in labor productivity ahead of schedule; and reducing production costs by 0.5 percent. The resolution stressed the necessity of further increasing consumer goods production. Measures were specified for overcoming delays in achieving planned production and production of agricultural products of all indicators. Additional measures were specified for consolidating financial discipline, fulfilling the budget, and consolidating the struggle against the violation of socialist property and against other [word indistinct] practices.

NEW UZBEK PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

WA161500 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 17 June carries on page 1 a 60-word ukase from the Uzbek Supreme Soviet notifying the public of the appointment of Comrade Viktor Alekseyevich Khaydurov as chairman of the Uzbek People's Control Committee. The ukase is dated 15 June 1984 and signed by A. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by G. Khaydarova, secretary of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS IVANOVO OBLAST FARMS, MEETING

LD171938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] On 16 and 17 July, Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Ivanovo Oblast. He visited farms in Ivanovo, Privolzhsk, Shuyskiy, and Yuryevetskiy Rayons, where he took an interest in the development of plant growing, livestock raising, and implementation of the Food Program.

During discussion at the obkom with members of the obkom bureau and the oblispolkom, Comrade Vorotnikov dwelt on the question of further increasing industrial and agricultural production, seeking out reserves for raising the efficiency of the economy, increasing discipline and organization in every workplace, expanding output and improving quality of consumer goods, and satisfying the wants of the population more fully.

Talking about the tasks arising from the documents of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the theses and conclusions contained in the speech of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Vorotnikov particularly stressed the role of local soviets in ensuring comprehensive economic and social development of the oblast and mobilization of the working people toward fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plans for this year, and the 5-year period as a whole.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS STATE AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD131329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium presented state awards to a group of figures from science and culture, and party and state workers today in the Kremlin.

Academicians Sokolov and Tananayev of the USSR Academy of Sciences received Orders of Lenin and Gold Hammer and Sickle medals of Heroes of Socialist Labor; Orders of Lenin were awarded to Academicians Kafarov and Chelomey of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to USSR Minister Slavskiy, and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, Frolov. Lomako, a USSR minister; Brutents, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Sinyukov, rector of Moscow Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, were awarded Orders of the October Revolution.

A certificate on the award of the honorary title People's Artiste of the USSR was awarded to the composer Pakhmutova. Orders of the Red Banner of Labor were also awarded.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated those who had been awarded and wished them new successes in labor for the good of the socialist homeland in the name of the victory of communism and peace.

Those who had been awarded were also congratulated by Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Those who had been awarded expressed their profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high evaluation of their activity. They gave assurances that they will continue to give all their strength, knowledge, and experience to the fulfillment of tasks set by the Communist Party for the Soviet people.

FEDORCHUK ATTENDS VOLUNTARY FIRE SOCIETY MEETING

PM160817 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Jul 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Noteworthy Date"]

[Text] It is 60 years since the voluntary fire societies were set up in the RSFSR. This date was marked by a ceremonial meeting of the All-Russian Voluntary Fire Society in Moscow on 11 July.

Today, 14 million people are members of the society -- selfless helpers of the professional firefighters. Every year they save thousands of people and substantial material assets from the raging elements.

The meeting was attended by V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of Internal Affairs; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; leading workers from ministries and departments, and representatives of the capital's public.

A report was delivered by P.M. Bashlakov, chairman of the presidium of the All-Russian Voluntary Fire Society Central Council.

COMPARISON OF KOMSOMOL CELEBRATION REPORTS

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 13 July carries on pages 1 and 3 a report by correspondents V. Andriaynov, Yu. Lepskiy, and A. Mogilat entitled "We Are Loyal to the Cause of Lenin and the Party." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, under the headline "Vorotnikov, Gorbachev Attend Komsomol Meeting," revealing that "I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and I.I. Bodyul and V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers," also attended the Komsomol meeting.

NEED FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST CORRUPTION NOTED

LD161422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] PRAVDA's leading article is entitled: The Party Committee's Adherence to Principles. It stresses that genuine adherence to principles entails an uncompromising struggle by party committees to consolidate that which is new and advanced, a struggle against everything which prevents Soviet people from working and living normally, against bad management and dull routine, abuse of power and conceit, bureaucracy and over-cautiousness, and other vices -- a struggle, PRAVDA stresses, which is irreconcilable and incessant. After all, one only has to take a neutral attitude to a single shortcoming, for the feeling of being in charge and the sense of justice to become gradually dulled, and even people covering up for one another comes to seem not such a great evil.

True adherence to party principles, of course, has nothing to do with mistrusting people when, for example, in petty matters the work of economic executives is taken out of their hands or subjected to supervisory meddling. But this adherence to principle is also unthinkable without the application of strict demands. The increase in demands on cadres, to which party decisions are aimed, also presumes ever increasing responsibility on the part of workers in the party apparatus, regarding their position and the level of organizational and ideological education work.

The moral authority of party committees is high and, the newspaper's leading article concludes, it must be kept up to the mark everywhere, ensuring that efficient and creative work is done in all areas of the 11th 5-Year Plan. This is a major condition for fruitful work by every collective and the successful accomplishment of the set tasks.

DEPUTY MINISTER CRITICIZED, OFFICIAL REPRIMANDED

PM131521 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 July carries in its First Edition on page 3 an 800-word unattributed report headed "Punished for Abuses: At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee," on the committee's investigation of a letter about "flagrant violations of state discipline and abuse of official position by CPSU member I. Dubov, general director of the Soyuzelektrosetisolyatsiya All-Union Production Association of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification."

For providing his family with an apartment through abuse of his official position and for misuse of state resources, Dubov was judged by the Party Control Committee to "deserve expulsion from the party," but because he has given back the illegal bonuses and is going to leave the apartment, the committee "confined itself to severely reprimanding him, with an entry on his service record." The committee's resolution also notes that "P. Falaleyev, USSR first deputy minister of Power and Electrification, failed to ensure due control of the observance of state discipline" in the Soyuzelektrosetizolyatsiya Association, and draws attention to the "lack of monitoring of the association's work."

ORGANIZED GROUP IN RSFSR TRADE MINISTRY BROKEN UP

LD150358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Rostov Oblast Internal Affairs Directorate, together with the RSFSR Procurator's Office, have broken up an organized group operating in the state trade system in Rostov Oblast and in the central apparatus of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade.

Criminal charges have been brought against 76 officials and materially responsible persons [76 dolzhnostnikh i materialno otvetstvennikh lits] from whom money, valuables, and property valued at 700,000 rubles were confiscated.

Today we do not have the right to discuss all the details of this matter. The IZVESTIYA correspondent only informs readers about those admissions which the accused themselves have made. The court will evaluate those admissions, as well as other facts obtained during the investigation. The correspondent's article published today answered the main question: How did the plunderers operate? By the back stairs. This story is amplified by a commentary by Demidov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs.

SENIOR FISH INDUSTRY OFFICIALS CENSURED

PM121438 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 July in its Morning Edition carries on page 2, under the rubric "People's Control Page," a 1,400-word report by its special correspondent V. Pleshevenya entitled "Seeking Out Mismanagement. From the Session of the USSR People's Control Committee."

The report opens with a lengthy description of the results of an investigation carried out by the People's Control Committee on the state of affairs at 20 fish farms under the North Caspian, South Caspian, Kazakh, and Tsimlyansk Administrations of the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry's Main Administration for the Protection and Reproduction of Fish Reserves and Regulation of Fishing [Glavrybvod] and especially the "Sevkasprybvod" Administration headed by Vadim Nikolayevich Hermolov.

Pleshevenya's report concludes:

The committee session voiced complaints regarding the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry, which is unexacting toward leaders of Glavrybvod and enterprises under its jurisdiction and tolerates mismanagement, crude violations of techniques for rearing fish breeding material, large losses of the latter, and nonfulfillment of production plans.

"The USSR People's Control Committee severely punished 'Sevkasprybvod' Chief V. Yermolov and fined him 3 months' salary. Other leading personnel of Glavrybvod's territorial administrations, through whose fault the state suffered large losses, were also penalized.

"The question of the responsibility of Glavrybvod Chief I. Nikanorov, who could not attend the committee session for legitimate reasons, will be examined at a later date.

"The committee took note of a statement by N. Kudryavtsev, USSR deputy minister of Fish Industry, that the ministry will eliminate the shortcomings that have come to light and will penalize other leaders who have tolerated mismanagement and the nonfulfillment of set targets for the reproduction of fish reservers."

9TH SESSION OF ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET CONVENES

8 June Information Report

WA171000 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Jun 84 p 1

[ESTONIAN NEWS AGENCY (ETA) item: "Information Report"]

[Text] On 8 June the 9th Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR, 10th Convocation, was held at Toompea in Tallinn.

...1000 hours. The places in the boxes are occupied by Comrades K. Vayno, N. Ganyushov, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, A. Ryuytel', B. Saul, A.-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, I. Toome, and L. Shishov; Chairman of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet M. Vannas; 1st Deputy Chairman of ESSR Council of Ministers and chairman of ESSR Agroprom, A. Trebugov; G. Tynspoyeg; Secretary of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, V. Vakht; and members of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet and ESSR Council of Ministers.

The session was opened by Chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy M. Pedak.

In response to a report by the chairman of the Credentials Commission, Deputy A. Meri, the session adopted the Decree Governing the Confirmation of the Powers for Newly Elected Deputies.

The following agenda was approved:

1. Tasks in improving the activity of the ESSR Soviets of People's Deputies, which tasks evolve from the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the principles and conclusions expounded in the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

2. The implementation of the Basic Directions in the Reform of the General-Educational and Vocational School System in Estonian SSR.

3. The activity of the ESSR agencies of people's control in reinforcing planning and state discipline and in increasing the effectiveness of social production.

4. The approval of the Ukases of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

As a result of the appointment of Deputy I. Toome as deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, the session released him from his duties as chairman of the Commission on Public Education and Culture, of the ESSR Supreme Soviet. Deputy A. Kyutt was elected chairman of the Commission.

A report on the first question on the agenda was given by Chairman of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy A. Ryuytel'.

Participants in the discussion after the report were deputies M. Metsamaa (Tallinn-Lekholaskiy Electoral District No 78); R. Sheremeta (Viyvikonna Electoral District No 100); L. Puksa (Elvaskiy Electoral District No 252); M. Mikk (Tartu-Tyakhtvereskiy Electoral District No 135); G. Sarri (Kingisepp-Morskoy Electoral District No 193); L. Alikhver (Narva-Zheleznodorozhnyy Electoral District No 105); I. Mets (Koygiskiy Electoral District No 205); E. Sakkool' (Rakkeskiy Electoral District No 232); A. Kyulaots (Leyziskiy Electoral District No 188); V. Khal'magi (Vyru-Komsomol'skiy Electoral District No 277); Kh. Pyldmaa (Vigalaskiy Electoral District No 244); as well as Chairman of the Kalininskiy Rayon Executive Committee, in the city of Tallinn, V. Ivanov.

The session adopted the Decree entitled "Tasks of Improving the Activity of the ESSR Soviets of People's Deputies, Which Tasks Evolve from the Decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 1st Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the Principles and Conclusions Expounded in the Statements by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko."

A report on the second question on the agenda was given by Deputy Chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, Deputy I. Toomre. A supplementary report was given by Chairman of the Commission on Public Education and Culture, of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy A. Kyutt.

Participants in the discussion were deputies U. El'mi (Tallinn-Kosklaskiy Electoral District No 66); M. Kask (Tartu-Saareskiy Electoral District No 148); L. Piyrsalu (Rakvereskiy-Kingiseppskiy Electoral District No 235); U. Tinits (Kekhtnaskiy Electoral District No 241); and E. Cherevashko (Narva-Tallinskiy Electoral District No 114).

The session adopted the Decree entitled "The Implementation of the Basic Directions in the Reform of the General-Educational and Vocational School System in ESSR."

In the course of the session, an inquiry addressed to the ESSR Council of Ministers was made by deputy to the ESSR Supreme Soviet, T. Pikhlakas (Sommerlingskiy Electoral District No 166).

The inquiry was additionally included in the agenda.

The 9th Session of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, will continue its work on 9 June.

Responsible worker of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, V. Zabaznov, is taking part in the work of the session of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

9 June Information Report

WA171000 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Jun 84 p 1

[ETA item: "Information Report"]

[Text] The 9th Session of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work at Toompea in Tallinn on 9 June.

A report on the third question on the agenda was given by Chairman of the ESSR Committee of People's Control, Deputy O. Merimaa.

Participants in the discussion were deputies V. Roosmaa (Payde Electoral District No 203); M. Sistok (Tamsalu Electoral District No 230); L. Allika (Tallin-Ekhitayateskiy Electoral District No 76); E. Liyvakivi (Vikhulaskiy Electoral District No 223; N. Korniyenko (Tallin-Leningradskiy Electoral District No 53).

The session adopted the decree entitled "The Activity of the ESSR Agencies of People's Control in Reinforcing Planning and State Discipline and in Increasing the Effectiveness of Social Production."

In response to a report by secretary of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy V. Vakht, the session approved the Ukases of the ESSR Supreme Soviet which were adopted during the break between sessions.

In the course of the session an inquiry addressed to the ESSR Council of Ministers was made by deputy to the ESSR Supreme Soviet, T. Pikhlakas (Sommerlingskiy Electoral District No 166). The inquiry was additionally included in the agenda. In response to the reply given by ESSR Minister of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Kh. Myannik, an appropriate decree of the Estonian SSR was adopted.

Thereupon the 9th Session of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, completed its work.

MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER RAPS WESTERN PRACTICES

LD171221 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS -- "In the field of international shipping we are ready to cooperate with all who may wish so, on the basis of mutual benefit, the most favoured nation treatment and lack of discrimination," said Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of the Merchant Marine. He was addressing a press conference in Moscow today devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Merchant Marine.

"At the present time," he said, "the ships of the Soviet Merchant Marine account for nearly half of the Soviet foreign trade freight turnover; the rest is carried by foreign companies. We do not aim at sharply increasing the aggregate tonnage of our merchant marine and further intend to charter foreign ships for the carriage of economic cargoes."

Any methods of economic aggression should be excluded from the practices of international communication, such as the use or threat of the use of embargo, boycott, trade, crediting and technological blockade, the minister said. A sharpening of competition on the international sea lanes adversely affects the economy of world shipping.

Timofey Guzhenko said that the Soviet shipping companies maintain mutually beneficial business relations with firms and companies in more than 120 countries.

Touching upon the problems of coastal shipping, the minister drew attention to the increasing use of the northern sea route by the Soviet Merchant Marine. Ships ensure the delivery of cargoes to 70 percent of the territory of the Russian federation. That lane, he noted, requires special transportation facilities that are most sophisticated and expensive, but the state makes these spendings, considering the economic feasibility of carriage in the Arctic. Most of the ships added to the Soviet Merchant Marine are ice breakers -- cargo ships ensuring round-the-year voyages in the western part of the Soviet sector of the Arctic between Murmansk and Arkhangelsk and the port of Dudinka in Siberia. The Soviet Arctic Marine will soon get new nuclear powered ice breakers of the "Rossiya" type, nuclear powered lighter carriers for operation in the Arctic Seas.

Journalists requested Timofey Guzhenko to comment on the statement made in May by the transport ministers of Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and the FRG containing a number of groundless claims against the Soviet Merchant Marine. "These charges are absolutely baseless", he said. The Soviet shipping companies pursue no dumping policy. They use the tariffs corresponding with the international standard. In Southeast Asia they are 10 percent lower, as the cost of services there is lower too.

Representatives of the Soviet Merchant Marine, Guzhenko continued, take an active part in various conferences and international shipping organizations. At the present time, for example, they are attending a conference in Hamburg.

At the same time the minister strongly criticized the attempts of a number of international companies at forcing their conditions on the Soviet Merchant Marine. "Diktat is unacceptable to the Soviet Merchant Marine", he stressed and reiterated that the USSR declares for equitable cooperation, without any discrimination.

STAVROPOL KRAY GRAIN HARVEST RESULTS ASSESSED

PM171241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 84 First Edition pp 1-2

[Report by correspondent V. Pankratov: "Stavropol Kray's Eared Grain; the 1984 Harvest Must Be Brought in by All Elements of the Complex"]

[Excerpts] Stavropol Kray -- The harvest is under way in Stavropol Kray. There are 822 harvesting and transport complexes working on it. Each comprises about 100 people. The goal is to harvest 4.7 million metric tons of grain and sell the state 1.96 million metric tons, including at least 1 million metric tons of strong and valuable wheats. This goal was projected at the beginning of the year when socialist pledges were adopted, but the weather has not inspired optimism. After a dry fall and snowless winter, there was another drought, and in May and June there were torrential rains and hailstorms. Nonetheless, the grain corps turned out well.

Stavropol Kray's vast territory consists of five different soil and climatic zones. There are zones where precipitation is less than 200 mm a year, but there are others with more favorable conditions, although they account for less than half the areas sown to grain crops. The grain growers' collaboration with the scientists of the Stavropol Agriculture Scientific Research Institute made it possible to select the correct agrotechnical tactics. The system of arable farming elaborated in the kray takes into account soil and climatic features for cultivating grain crops. Clean fallow is the main element. While 9 years ago 258,000 hectares were allocated to clean fallow, the figure is now 700,000. Grain production has become more stable, and gross harvests have increased by one-third in comparison with the average annual harvest attained in the previous 5-year plan period. Average profits from grain farming in the past 3 years have totalled R111 million, so it would seem that success is at hand. But here is what perturbs us. In 1981 the gross grain harvest was in excess of 5 million metric tons, while the past two harvests have slipped: 3,968,000 and 3,756,000 metric tons.

The reason? Practice shows that far from all of the kray's arable farmers have succeeded in "reaching agreement" with nature; hence the diversity in yield, which is emerging graphically again this year. Many farms, under identical conditions, are achieving different results. The fields of some of them are producing a gratifying yield, and others, a lamentable one. The leaders and specialists of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, having had the opportunity to introduce the optimum structure for their sown areas and to apply a farming system that accords with the zone's conditions, have failed to use their rights or the potential created in the countryside. Some of them, the kray economic conference noted, seem to be afraid of making independent decisions, while others simply commit errors. As a result, last year alone over 100 kolkhozes and sovkhozes were responsible for a plan shortfall of about 0.5 million metric tons of grain. Now those who blundered are "blaming" the weather, but is the weather the sole culprit?

Let's take one of the most favorable soil and climatic zones -- the third zone. Perhaps Kochubeyevskiy and Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayons are the closest in terms of their potential, but the former fulfilled the state grain procurements plan for the 3 years by 118 percent and the latter by just 95 percent. To understand why, let's compare the facts. Of the 87 production subunits engaged in plant growing in Kochubeyevskiy Rayon, 75 work according to collective contracts. For the Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon subunits, the figure is only 60 out of 104. The agricultural production management structure is being reshaped more slowly in Novoaleksandrovskiy Rayon than throughout the kray as a whole.

Acting in an old-fashioned manner, people here are failing to cope with their basic tasks, and the deadlines for field work are not always maintained, nor is quality.

In each of the kray's five soil and climatic zones there are kolkhozes and sovkhozes that serve as distinctive yardsticks of organizational and economic practice. Their experience requires a profound analysis, painstaking substantiation, and wide dissemination. This is to ensure that the remaining kolkhozes and sovkhozes, having adopted this experience, can equal the leaders. It is with this that the kray agricultural administration must be concerned.

I talked with V. Bessonov, deputy chief of the administration, who is responsible for plant growing. It emerges that, in accordance with the particular zones, plans are drafted, statistical reports are compiled, agrotechnical recommendations are made, and assessments are determined for various types of field work, but it is not customary to generalize leading experience.

"You can't cover everything," V. Bessonov remarks.

Yet it is precisely those arable farmers who seek to and know how to encompass the "unencompassable" who are "in harmony" with nature. Petrovskiy, Blagodarnenskiy, and Budennovskiy Rayons and a number of other rayons are now achieving good yields. This is precisely where broad and active use is made of leading agrotechnical measures and progressive methods of organizing labor. Economical technology for the land's minimal soil-conserving tilling is being introduced on these rayons' farms. This cultivation, specialists' calculations show, can be used on almost 1.5 million hectares. This will make it possible to save 180,000 metric tons of fuel alone, while the total expenditure will be reduced by R5 million and yield will increase. The above-mentioned rayons cultivate fallow fields better than others. They are kept clean, weeded promptly, and fed with fertilizers. Last year, which was an unfavorable one in terms of climatic conditions, a little over 7 quintals more grain were harvested from each [previously] fallow hectare than from nonfallow predecessors.

The present harvest shows that the farms of Blagodarnenskiy, Budennovskiy, and Petrovskiy Rayons have the largest number of links working under contract. They make do with the minimum number of trucks carrying off the grain, which makes it possible to accelerate the harvest and avoid losses. The harvest of stubble and the tilling of the soil are organized better here than anywhere else. This is, after all, an expression of care for the future harvest.

But in Arzgirskiy Rayon yields are low, and it is not only the spring drought that is to blame. Last year the farms were late in tilling the soil, and far from all the farms have kept within the optimum deadlines for spring field work. They have not managed to fully repair the pool of grain harvesting combines for the harvest. As we can see, they also have cause to blame themselves. Indeed, that does not only apply to the Arzgirskiy Rayon farmers. I visited the fields of the kolkhoz named for Sverdlov, Shpakovskiy Rayon. On 743 hectares, approximately one-fifth of the entire area sown to grain, wheat has been sown following wheat. Understandably, the yield suffers.

There are many farms that sow wheat following wheat every year. They do not make use of the opportunities for bringing pulse crops into the crop rotation: Just 2.4 percent of areas in the kray are sown to pulse crops. Millet is not cultivated much, and barley is being only feebly introduced.

Shpakovskiy, Trunovskiy, and Izobilnenskiy Rayons, where the range of grain and pulse crops is limited, again lose out in terms of yield per hectare.

The underestimation of barley is making itself felt in particular. This underestimation is based on the fact that winter strains of barely are often killed by frost while spring strains are unproductive. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are awaiting recommendations from scientists but the latter are silent. A number of experiments have been set up at the Prikumsk Experimental Selection Station of the Stavropol Agriculture Scientific Research Institute. Locally selected strains of barley are being bred, but this has been dragging on for many years now and no substantial results have yet been achieved.

There is the din of engines on the Stavropol fields day and night, and the struggle to fulfill socialist pledges is under way. However, not everyone is making a fitting contribution. Those who are eternally "hampered" by the weather are lagging behind. Yet, is the weather to blame?

COLLEGIUM CRITICIZES LAND IMPROVEMENT WORK

LD171636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Land improvement has become one of the most important partners of agriculture in the agro-industrial complex. The country receives over one third of all agricultural products from irrigated and drained land, and builders are continuing to expand the area of improved land. Especially large amounts of work are being done in the Volga Region, the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, as well as in the Ukraine and Belorussia.

Today the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources analyzed the results of work done in the first half year. Plans for putting into operation irrigated and drained land, as well as main water pipelines, have been overfulfilled. The best results were achieved by land-improvers in the RSFSR and in Lithuania, Azerbaijan, and Belorussia.

At the same time, in the country as a whole, the plan for housing construction on improved land has not been fulfilled. This, as was emphasized at the collegium meeting, is a very serious shortcoming because a housing shortage can have a negative effect on the creation of new sovkhoz settlements. The land improvers of Moldavia, Kazakhstan and certain Central Asian republics have not fulfilled their plans on many indices. Work is being unsatisfactorily carried out on the use of Kuban sprinkler machines. The collegium also noted that much work is still being carried out by hand on improved systems. The resources of so-called small-scale mechanization [malaya mekhanizatsiya] are being poorly used. Criticism was directed at the leaders of those units where formalism is allowed in the introduction of the collective contract method, and where the shift construction method [vakhtovyy metod stroyitelstva] is being poorly expanded.

The collegium mapped out specific measures for improving labor organization and speeding up construction of land improvement systems, especially in the third quarter, since at that time of the year most work is done at sites due for commissioning. During the period July to September inclusively, nearly 40 percent of the irrigated land and 45 percent of the drained land is to be brought into the year's program.

At the collegium, measures were also adopted for further improving efficiency in the use of improved land and increasing the production of agricultural products in order to improve the supply to town and village dwellers.

SOYUZ T-12 LAUNCHED, FLIGHT PROGRAM OUTLINED

LD171942 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 17 TASS --Under the programme of space exploration the spaceship Soyuz T-12 was launched in the Soviet Union on July 17, 1984, at 21 hours 41 minutes Moscow time. The spaceship is manned by the crew consisting of ship's commander, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Colonel Vladimir Dzhaanibeko; flight engineer, Hero of the Soviet Union, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR Svetlana Savitskaya, and cosmonaut-researcher Igor Volk.

The programme of the spaceship's flight envisages the link up with the orbital complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11. Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk are to implement scientific and technical research and experiments together with Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyov and Oleg Atkov working on board the manned complex since February 9, 1984.

The onboard systems of the spaceship Soyuz T-12 are functioning normally. Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk feel well. The crew of the spaceship Soyuz T-12 started implementing the flight's programme.

Progress of Flight

LD180913 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS - The space craft Soyuz T-12, manned by Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk, has completed 10 turns around the earth by noon Moscow time.

In accordance with a flight programme, the cosmonauts checked the air-tightness of craft modules and the functioning of its onboard systems, effected required modes of orientation. The first two-impulse manoeuvre of approaching the research complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-11 was carried out on the fourth and fifth circuits.

According to the results of flight path measurements, the parameters of the orbit of the Soyuz T-12 craft are now as follows: Maximum distance from the earth's surface surface -- 309 km, minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 282 km, initial period of revolution -- 90.2 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The flight is proceeding normally.

The cosmonauts Svetlana Savitskaya, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Igor Volk are feeling fine.

SALYUT STATION CARRIES OUT COURSE CORRECTION

LD171527 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The orbiting station Salyut has carried out a course correction after a progress freighter separated from it. The correction has returned the station to an orbit which is more convenient for studying the Soviet Union's eastern areas. The laboratory remains docked with another freighter. The other docking unit is vacant, and will be used by another space craft.

QUESTIONS ON NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY ANSWERED

LD161248 Moscow World Service in English 0831 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] We have a whole series of questions today about the Soviet nuclear power industry, so I'm going to ask our science correspondent, Boris Belitskiy, to answer them. The first question is from (Prince Joseph Irobor), in (Orone Ishan), Nigeria. He'd like to know what impact nuclear energy is having on the modern development of the USSR in terms of economic, social and human development.

[Belitskiy] Nuclear power, that is the energy generated by splitting atomic nuclei, is a factor of great and growing importance in the development of the USSR. Suffice it to say that the country's nuclear power stations now provide about one-tenth of its electricity. The Soviet Union also operates a fleet of nuclear-powered ice-breakers, highly valuable to the economy of its northern regions. It also uses nuclear power for desalinating sea water and heating and plans to use it in the chemical and metallurgical industries, and possibly introducing synthetic liquid fuel. Let me add that the Soviet Union is making its expertise in this field available to other countries and has helped several states to build nuclear power stations.

[Announcer] What about the impact of nuclear power on social and human development?

[Belitskiy] Well this, too, is highly beneficial. Take a giant nuclear-powered ice-breaker: Imagine the arduous work of shovelling coal that would have been needed to maintain the operation of its furnaces if they were coal-fired. Now consider this on a national scale. Just the 4,000 megawatts. A nuclear power station near Leningrad would, if it burned coal instead of uranium fuel, require 12 million tons of that fuel a year.

[Announcer] (Nigel Barraclough) in Letchworth, England, says in his letter that there is great controversy in his country about nuclear power. What is the Soviet Union's position, he asks, on the development of nuclear power and the associated safety aspects?

[Belitskiy] Soviet experts are of the strong opinion that the development of nuclear power is essential to meet the country's growing electricity needs. As for the safety aspects, there's an equally strong opinion that properly designed and constructed nuclear power stations are quite safe. In fact, nuclear power stations in the Soviet Union have a very good safety record. Let me point out that there has not been a single major accident at a Soviet nuclear power station detrimental to human health, let alone involving any fatalities.

[Announcer] Also in Britain, (Geoffrey Pinchin) of Hartlepool asks about the problem of nuclear waste. As this is very hazardous material, he says, what provisions are made for the safe disposal of it? Does the USSR participate in dumping at sea? What do you think of underground storage in disused mines, as has been proposed in Britain recently?

[Belitskiy] The problem of nuclear waste, Mr (Pinchin), is dealt with in the Soviet Union by burying such waste, after appropriate treatment, deep underground, in a way ruling out any contact with ground water. There are always several monitoring shafts around such burial grounds, and instruments lowered in these shafts would immediately detect any seepage of radioactive material so that the proper steps could be taken to remedy this. The Soviet Union does not participate in any dumping of such materials at sea, as has been done by Britain, and it disapproves of this most emphatically as creating a potential danger for humanity. Underground storage is, in the view of Soviet experts, quite safe provided all the necessary surveying work is done and the necessary precautions are taken.